# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,630.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| including postage | ,, 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | ,, 28 0 |
| including postage | ,, 38 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | ,, 16 0 |
| including postage | ,, 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | ,, 6 0 |
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| Single Copy for Cash | ,, 0 4 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2¼ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,659 tons, 300 H. P., Commander George Betts, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

| | Aug. | | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 30 | Leave Galle | 6 |
| ,, Carwar | 31 | ,, Negapatam | 9 |
| | Sept. | ,, Pondicherry | 10 |
| ,, Mangalore | 1 | ,, Madras | 13 |
| ,, Cannanore | 2 | ,, Coconada | 15 |
| ,, Calicut | 2 | ,, Vizagapatam | 16 |
| ,, Beypore | 2 | ,, Bimlipatam | 16 |
| ,, Cochin | 3 | ,, Gopalpore | 17 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 4 | ,, False Point | 19 |
| ,, Colombo | 5 | Arrive Calcutta | 19 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 27th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steam Ship SCOTIA, 1168 tons, 170 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched as an extra Steamer on or about the 27th August 1870.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDIA | Capt. Dodero | 2,000 Tons |
| ASIA | Capt. ——— | 2,000 Tons |
| PERSIA | Capt. Crocco | 2,000 Tons |
| ARABIA | Capt. Buzzo'no | 2,000 Tons |

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wines.) | 3rd Class. (Without Food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. (Without food) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ 5 |
| ,, Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 | £ 8 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 | £ 9 |
| ,, Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 | £ 14 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

### BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

### MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES :

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Under Vests.
½ ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
½ ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 per Share, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1870.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, notified to be held on SATURDAY the 27th instant at 3 P.M., WILL NOT BE HELD, having been countermanded by the Directors on learning that the Requisition, on which the Meeting for the 20th instant was convened, was improperly signed.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our Office to No. 2 Ash Lane, between Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the CONSULATES of AUSTRIA, the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, SWEDEN, and NORWAY have been REMOVED to No. 2, Ash Lane, corner of Rampart Row.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the following Works :—

Rebuilding the Sepoys' Pendall, No. 2, in the Marine Lines.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Exec. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 26th Aug. 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, during his lifetime, on the 12th of May 1870, contracted to sell to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CAIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece of Ground, with the chawl or range of Buildings standing thereon, situate in Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed under Nos. 17 and 79, and registered under No. 739; and bounded on the east by the new Mody Bay Road, on the west by the Mody Street, on the north by the house of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Plantin, and on the south by the house of Dinshaw Shapoorjee Karanee. The said Jewajee Manockjee died without completing the said sale, and his executors have confirmed the same. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, at our offices, in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim that may be made thereafter.—Dated this 23rd day of August 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and in the matter of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited.)

PURSUANT to the Resolution passed in the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation, which was held on the 16th day of June last, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees Seven per share has been made upon the Contributories of the Corporation. They are therefore required to pay the same at the office of the Corporation, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, on or before the 8th September next, or legal proceedings shall be at once taken without further notice.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

### MANILLA CHEROOTS.

A supply of very fine No. 2, in boxes of 500 each, Per thousand—Cash, Rs. 45; Credit, Rs. 50.

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### SOLAR WALL LAMPS,

Suitable for the illumination of HALLS, ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BALCONIES, PASSAGES, and other large spaces, with powerful Reflectors, each, Cash, Rs. 5; Credit, Rs. 5-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### COPE'S CELEBRATED BOUQUET CIGARETTES,

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash, Rs. 3-0. Per box of one hundred. Credit, Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### CONDENSED MILK,

PREPARED BY THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids; and, from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

| | Each. | per dozen. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Rs. | 0 12 | Rs. 8 8 |
| Credit ,, | 1 0 | ,, 10 8 |

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### GREEK WINES.

JUST LANDED.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| RED HYMET, a full bodied dry wine resembling Burgundy per doz. | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| WHITE HYMET, a delicate dry wine of Chablis character per doz. | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| RED PATRAS, a fine wine of a rich full Burgundy character per doz. | 24 0 | 27 0 |

ALSO ON HAND,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A few remaining dozens of Superb SAINT ELIE, 3 years old in bottle in Bombay, and in very fine condition per doz. | 28 8 | 32 0 |

Como; Keffesia; Patras; Santorin; Thera; Visanto; as usual.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

COMPRISING

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quart Decanters | per pair, from Rs. | 14 0 | 21 0 |
| Pint ditto | ,, ,, | | |
| Claret Jugs | each ,, | 9 0 | 15 0 |
| Champagne Glasses | per doz. ,, | 12 8 | 18 0 |
| Claret do. | ,, ,, | 10 8 | 16 0 |
| Green Hock (or Sauternes) | ,, ,, | 13 8 | 20 0 |
| Green Liqueur | ,, ,, | 10 8 | 18 8 |
| White Liqueur | ,, ,, | 8 0 | 15 0 |
| Port (or Burgundy) | ,, ,, | 8 0 | 15 0 |
| Sherry (or Madeira) | ,, ,, | 8 0 | 14 0 |
| Jelly | ,, ,, | 8 0 | 14 0 |
| Handled Custard | ,, ,, | 8 0 | 14 0 |
| Finger, Plain or Lipped | ,, ,, | 20 0 | 40 0 |
| Beer (half pint) Tumblers | ,, ,, | 12 8 | 18 0 |
| Soda Water Tumblers | ,, ,, | 13 8 | 25 0 |
| Ice Trays (for serving Ice) | each ,, | 5 8 | 10 0 |
| Ice, or Dessert, Plates | per doz. ,, | 18 0 | 40 0 |
| Oval Trifle (or Fruit) Dishes | each ,, | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| Covered Butter Dishes | ,, ,, | 9 0 | 12 0 |
| Covered Honey or Jam Jars | ,, ,, | 5 8 | 6 8 |
| Covered Sugar Basins | ,, ,, | 6 0 | 10 0 |
| Pickle Jars | per pair ,, | 7 0 | 10 0 |
| Salt Cellars | ,, ,, | 3 8 | 10 0 |

The Brilliance, Artistic Workmanship, and Exquisite finish of this manufacture are unsurpassable: the patterns are of beautiful modern design.

The Ware can be supplied in complete sets or separate parts to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Sketches and priced lists will be forwarded free on application from out-station correspondents.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at 1st CARPENTER STREET, KHETWADY.—On FRIDAY the 2nd September at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, WITHOBA BALAJEE, on account and risk of the mortgagor, MUCCONDJEE SUMBHOORJEE, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND, with the portion or moiety of the messuage, tenement, or dwelling erected thereon, situate at 1st Carpenter Street in Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1710 and 1711, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 602/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the public road called 1st Carpenter Street, on or towards the west by the house of Gunput Madhowjee, on or towards the north by the property of Dhakjee Ramchunderjee, on or towards the south by the house of Bundhoo Sudasewjee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

## NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP which heretofore subsisted between the undersigned, SORABJEE EDULJEE, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE, and EDULJEE MERWANJEE, under the Firm of S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY and Co., has been DISSOLVED on the 11th day of August 1870, by mutual consent; and that the Debts and Engagements due by, and the Outstandings due to, the said Firm will be paid and received by the said SORABJEE EDULJEE, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, and EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE,
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1870.

REFERRING to the above NOTICE, intimating the TERMINATION of our PARTNERSHIP with Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE, we beg to intimate that we, the undersigned, remaining Partners, WILL CONTINUE the BUSINESS under the Firm of SORABJEE PESTONJEE and Co.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to SINGAPORE of twelve time-expired CHINESE and MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

The words "Tenders for the time-expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
Liquidators.

### BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR d'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

### TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

### ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

### JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

### BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

### THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

### ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

### GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

### CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

## NOTICES.

### WATSON AND SONS.

SEVENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE DERBY COLLAR, 14 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE DERBY COLLAR, 14½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE DERBY COLLAR, 15 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE DERBY COLLAR, 15½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE DERBY COLLAR, 16 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE DERBY COLLAR, 16½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE DUX COLLAR, 14 inch | Rs. 5 0 |
| THE DUX COLLAR, 14½ inch | Rs. 5 0 |
| THE DUX COLLAR, 15 inch | Rs. 5 0 |
| THE DUX COLLAR, 15½ inch | Rs. 5 0 |
| THE DUX COLLAR, 16 inch | Rs. 5 0 |
| THE DUX COLLAR, 16½ inch | Rs. 5 0 |
| THE WEST END COLLAR, 14 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE WEST END COLLAR, 14½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE WEST END COLLAR, 15 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE WEST END COLLAR, 15½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE WEST END COLLAR, 16 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE WEST END COLLAR, 16½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16 inch | Rs. 4 8 |
| THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16½ inch | Rs. 4 8 |

A large assortment of the above always on hand. Also all the new styles in FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap | Rs. 30 |
| Drab ditto ditto | 35 |

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash:

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

| | |
|---|---|
| Double breasted Coat and Trousers | Rs. 20 |
| Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds | |
| Double breasted Coat and Trousers | 30 |
| Drab and Brown Alpine Hats | Rs. 5 to 6 |
| Black Merino Cork lined Hats | 7 |

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

### MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated | Wove Flannel Shirts | 9 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Silk and Wool | 9 8 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Indian Shirt | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | French Colored Shirts | 65 0 per doz. |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | White Shirts | 60 0 ,, |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Overland Suits | 75 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Travelling Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits | 20 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | All Wool Sleeping Suits | 18 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Indian Suits for Sleeping | 16 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Serge Suits | 40 0 |

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

### WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long | 5 as. per foot. |
| 100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. | Rs. 10 per cwt. |
| Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. | ,, 125 each. |
| Do. ,, 800 ,, | ,, 100 ,, |
| American Union Scales | ,, 30 ,, |
| Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. | ,, 15 ,, |
| Do. 4 ,, | ,, 10 ,, |
| Post-office Scales, ½ oz. | ,, 10 ,, |
| Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins | ,, 6 per doz. |
| Do. Oysters, ,, | ,, 6 ,, |
| Condensed Milk ,, | ,, 12 ,, |
| American Cheese | ,, 1 per lb. |

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.....Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.....East Street.
CALCUTTA.....Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

| Credit. Rs. a. | | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| | CHAMPAGNES. | |
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body | 35 0 |
| 42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co. | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier | 38 0 |
| 45 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| | The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. | |
| | Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case | 42 0 |

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

| Credit. Rs. a. | | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| | SPARKLING MOSELLES. | |
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |
| | SPARKLING HOCKS. | |
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |
| | STILL HOCKS. | |
| 20 0* | Laubenheim, Vintage 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal ditto 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | Geisenheim ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 23 0 | Erbach ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 29 0* | Nierstein ditto 1862 | 26 0 |
| | STILL MOSELLES. | |
| 23 0 | Winningen Vintage 1862 | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | Brauenberg ditto 1862 | 23 0 |
| 30 0* | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 0 |
| 28 0 | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated | 24 0 |
| | CLARETS. | |
| 12 0 | Vin Ordinaire | 10 0 |
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Chateau Larose | 20 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Leoville | 28 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Langoa | 28 0 |
| | BURGUNDY, SPARKLING. | |
| 42 0 | Red, very fruity | 36 0 |
| 42 0 | White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk | 36 0 |
| | SHERRIES. | |
| | Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity. | |
| 20 0* | B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A Red—Quality as above, but drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty | 24 0 |
| 30 0* | 2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 White—Also very dry and delicate | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine | 32 0 |
| | PORT. | |
| | The sole produce of the Upper Douro. | |
| 18 0* | (One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0* | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |
| | BRANDIES. | |
| 27 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark | 24 0 |
| 29 0 | Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 36 0 | TENT WINE | 32 0 |
| 18 0 | OLD MARSALA Z. | 16 0 |
| 25 0 | BUCELLAS, light and dry | 22 8 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

### BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 6 per dozen | Quarts. |
| ,, 4 ,, | Pints. |
| ,, 12 ,, | Magnums. |

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

### BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

### CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

| | |
|---|---|
| LAROSE CLARET | Rs. 37 |
| ST. JULIEN CLARET | ,, 28 |

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts | at Rs. 5 per doz. |
| Pints | at ,, 3 ,, |

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at | Rs. 22 per doz. |
| Vieux ,, Do. | ,, 18 ,, |
| Cognac ,, Do. | ,, 16 ,, |

Also

| | |
|---|---|
| Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at | ,, 14 ,, |

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts in 1 dozen cases at | Rs. 30 ,, |
| Pints in 2 ,, ,, | ,, 16 ,, |

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

| | |
|---|---|
| In and 3 dozen cases at | Rs. 13 per doz. |

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

| | | Rs. a. per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London | quarts | 5 4 ,, |
| Ditto Ditto Ditto | pints | 3 4 ,, |
| Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne | quarts | 40 0 ,, |
| Ditto Ditto | pints | 22 0 ,, |
| Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay | quarts | 30 0 ,, |
| Ditto Ditto Ditto | pints | 16 0 ,, |
| Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality | quarts | 36 0 ,, |
| Ditto ditto 2nd quality | pints | 32 0 ,, |
| Ditto Sparkling Moselle | quarts | 35 0 ,, |
| Ditto ditto Hock | quarts | 35 0 ,, |
| The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy | | 22 0 ,, |

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

### SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited,) Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### THE WAR.

IN consequence of the lamentable breaking out of War in the WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES, and the difficulty of obtaining transit therein, we regret our inability to GUARANTEE OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;

BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1862.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8.

| | Qts. | Pints |
|---|---|---|
| FINE SPARKLING | Rs. 32 | Rs. 17-8 |
| GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup | ,, 27 | ,, 14-8 |

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s GERMAN WINES.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil | Rs. 36 | Rs. 19 8 |
| ,, Moselle Do. | 36 | 19 8 |
| ,, Do. Muscatel | 32 | 17 8 |
| STILL—Moselle Braunberger | 25 | — |
| ,, Hock Johannisberger | 42 | 22 0 |
| ,, ,, Marcobrunner | 34 | — |
| ,, ,, Forster Traminer | 34 | — |
| ,, ,, Rudesheimer | 26 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, Hochheimer | 23 | 12 8 |

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s FRENCH WINES.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS—Chateau Mouton | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| ,, ,, Rauzan | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, Palmer | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| ,, ,, Larose | 18 8 | 10 8 |
| ,, St. Julien | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| ,, Cantenac | 15 8 | 9 0 |
| ,, Medoc | 13 8 | — |
| ,, Haut Sauternes | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red | 32 0 | 17 0 |
| ,, Nuits, Red | 26 0 | — |
| ,, Macon, Red | 21 0 | — |
| ,, Chablis, White | 22 0 | — |

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SPIRITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule | Rs. 32 |
| ,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule | 28 |
| ,, Pale, White Capsule | 25 |
| RUM, Superior Old Jamaica | 22 |
| OLD TOM, London Gin | 21 |
| IRISH WHISKY | 23 |
| SCOTCH WHISKY | 21 |
| GENEVA, in cask, 1 dozen in a case | 21 |

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality | Rs. 38 0 |
| AMONTILLADO, very choice | 32 0 |
| AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale | 28 0 |
| SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour | 22 0 |
| ,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry | 22 0 |
| ,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate | 22 0 |
| ,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 8 |
| ,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 0 |
| MARSALA, Virgin | 15 8 |
| OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice | 33 0 |

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. — |
| INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule | 30 0 | — |
| Black Seal, a Dessert Wine | 24 8 | 14 0 |
| CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL | 18 0 | 10 8 |

### LIQUEURS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | Rs. 22 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA | 40 | 22 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | 30 | 16 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | 20 | — |

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

### THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, April 4.

### TO VENDORS OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are frequently made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT that must be purchased in order to obtain them at the lowest prices. It is therefore deemed advisable to reply generally to such enquiries through the columns of the press.

Orders of the value of £30 and upwards are executed at the following prices—viz., 8s. 6d., 22s., and 34s. per dozen. If under £30, the medicines are charged 9s. 6d., 24s. 6d., and 38s. Cash in advance in both instances. No discount allowed.

To save Agents' commission, remittances should be made direct. Shipping charges moderate. Insurance effected, when required.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street, W. C. London, Nov. 20, 1869.

### THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

POST FREE TO INDIA.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

### CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

### CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct | Agra Bank | 100 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 580xd. |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 160 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 300 |
| 20,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 370 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | 4 do. | National Bank of India | 126 |
| 63,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 400 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 1,300 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 125ps* | Alliance Spinning | 2,100 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 3,000 |
| 100 | 1,000 | all | 30* | Bombay United | 800 |
| 60 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 180 |
| 800 | 150 | 50 | ... | Do. New | 90 |
| 800 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,981 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150p.s | Great Eastern | 1,480 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 805 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 80 p.s | Oriental | 1,800 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,500 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,150 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 750 |
| 250 | 3,300 | 850 | 60do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,700 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 375do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,175 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 23do. | Do. New | 540 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 300do. | Colaba Press Co. | 7,000 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 2,500 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1,000* | Fort Press Co. | 9,000xd. |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 950 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 246 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,400 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 150 ps | Imperial Press Co. | 1,300 |
| 1,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 120 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 850 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 ps | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 315 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,600 |
| 225 | 3,900 | 750 | 200 ps | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,125 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 150 ps | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,250 |
| 400 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 700 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,515 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil | Frere Land & Pier Co. | 165 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,615 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 225 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | 5p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 232 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 113 |
| ... | £0 | 41.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,106 |
| ... | £15 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 ps | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 775 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5pc. | Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. | 30 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 25 ps. | Treacher & Co. | 350 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 26.

Minchin, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

Butler, Surgeon, Medical, on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—August 26.

Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.

Stock, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, Aug. 20.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commissioner, Rawul Pindee Division, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Major H. Mackenzie, proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained a furlough to Europe for one year with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in charge of the Chota Nagpore Topographical Survey, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the date on which the furlough of Major Godwin Austen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, took effect.

The Reverend R. Colquhoun, appointed by the Secretary of State a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo. Mr. Colquhoun's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, is granted 60 days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th of July 1870, or other date prior to the 1st of August 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. H. Schalch is appointed to officiate as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bengal during the absence of Mr. A Money, C. ., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. C. K. Dove, officiating Post Master General of Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed temporarily to the Divisional staff of the Army, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major General W. F. Beatson, or until further orders.

The services of Assistant Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Fort William, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Captain Henry Montagu Buller, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon-Major Herbert Baillie, M.D., of the Medical Department, Presidency Surgeon, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with effect from the 1st September 1870.

It is hereby notified that the Special Army Circular published in G. G. O. No 704 of the 20th July 1870, is to be considered to have effect from the 13th July 1870—the date of receipt of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The services of Ensign J. N. Walker, of the 55th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The following promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Captains H. D. E. W. Chester, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on leave to Europe, to be Sub Assistant Commissary General 1st class, and H. Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, from the 2nd June 1870, in succession to Captain G. L. Keir, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, retired.

With reference to Financial Notification No. 2399 of the 29th July 1870, G. G. O. No. 580 of the 1st June 1870 is cancelled.

The services of Lieutenant W. H. C. Wyllie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Goorkha, (The Sirmoor Rifle Regiment,) are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., of the Medical Department, officiating in the Stud Department, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Honorary Ensign J. Gillmon, late a Deputy Assistant Commissary of the Army Commissariat Department, who was permitted to retire from the Service by G. G. O. No 518 of the 18th May 1879, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, instead of in England as previously announced.

Lieutenant George Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Goorkha Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. J. R. Kindersley, Madras Civil Service, to be 2nd in Command.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., Executive Engineer 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer 2nd class, and transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Captain J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is transferred from Mysore to Rajpootana.

The following officers are transferred from British Burmah to the Provinces specified:—

Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, to Bengal.

Mr. J. W. Inglis, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Messrs. A. W. DeGrettes and A. B. Byrne, Assistant Engineers 2nd grade, to Hydrabad.

Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, to the Central Provinces

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Executive Engineer Grade, Rajpootana, is allowed two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate with effect from the 9th July 1870.

Mr. E. C. Palmer, Executive Engineer 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent Engineer 2nd class, in that Province.

Mr. W. N. Toulmin, Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, to officiate as a Superintendent 3rd grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1870, on which date he relieved Mr. officiating Superintendent G. A. Gosline of charge of the Assam Division.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH AUGUST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom.p.to | |
| | Cases | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. | „ |
| | Seeds | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. | „ |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. | „ |
| | Wooden Ships | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. | „ |
| | Myrabolus & Coir bdls | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. | „ |
| | Seeds | £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. | „ |
| Havre | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | „ |
| | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. | „ |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. | „ |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 5 to 6 per bale. | |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 3 per bale. | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

ARRIVAL.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Mozuffer | Nacoda | Bushire, July 15. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Adria | Large | Galle. |
| | Castle Avon | Shields | Colombo. |

The ship Tangier, McNabb, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Busheer (s) | Hatcheson | Bombay, August 2. |
| | Berhampore | Peterson | Liverpool, May 3. |
| | Madras | Fairlieu | Madras, August 14. |

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## BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. S. Bellairs, Esq. | Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd. |
| H. M. Birdwood, Esq. | Rev. W. Maule. |
| J. Cameron, Esq. | A. C. Moore, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer). |
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| G. Foggo, Esq. | T. F. Punnett, Esq. |
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| Rev. C. Gilder. | General Tremenheere, C. B. |
| W. H. Havelock, Esq. | Rev. C. T. Wilson. |
| Rev. C. F. H. Johnston. | |
| Ven Archdeacon Leigh Lye. | |

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL.
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HOUGH—August 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Albert Hough, Esq., of a son.

RALPH—August 20th, at Hastings, the wife of T. Ralph, Esq., of a son.

WARD—August 21st, at Howrah, the wife of W. E. Ward, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FORD—August 16th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. W. H. Ford, Delhi Railway, of a daughter.

WOODHOUSE—August 18th, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

WILSON—August 21st, at Allyghur, the wife of R. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

FORSTER—August 18th, at Murree, Punjaub, the infant son of Major Forster, Pay-Master, 5th Fusiliers.

### THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

In compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams are now published as Extras immediately on their receipt. These telegrams being the joint property in Bombay of the two local papers, it has been arranged to publish them at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To-day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra. The Extras will be delivered, if ordered at places within a reasonable distance.

# The Bombay Gazette

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

PROBABLY before these lines are printed, telegrams, later in date than the morning of Thursday, will throw some light on the actual nature of the military operations in France. We hinted yesterday that the Emperor might try to reach the neighbourhood of Metz and, by battle, deliver Bazaine before the Crown Prince could return from the Marne. The essentials to success were that he should feel able to disregard the alarms of Paris, should be able to deceive the Crown Prince, and, aided by Bazaine, outnumber the Germans with the King and Prince Charles. It is stated in a telegram, published yesterday, that he left Rheims on Monday. We have received private telegraphic information that on Wednesday he was *eastward* of Rheims, that is on the road towards Metz. The telegrams received yesterday, up to eight o'clock, state that the Crown Prince was at St. Dizier on Wednesday, that his reconnoitring parties had pushed through Doulevant le Chateau to Brienne, and that one Corps d'Armée was marching on Chalons. From this it is manifest that the Germans were masters of the line of the Marne as far as Chalons; for we may assume that this corps reached that city. But here our doubts begin. The telegram based on advices from Far-le-Duc, Wednesday, might have helped us out of the difficulty if the word "enemy" had been written either French or German. To complete the puzzle we are told that Prussian detachments were marching on Varenne, a little country town in the Argonne, famed for the arrest of Louis XVI. These detachments could only have come from the German army before Metz. The question, therefore, is, were the Emperor and Macmahon marching to relieve Metz, or had they selected a position near the camp of Chalons for battle?

Strasbourg is now about to be regularly besieged: and Paris is prepared for a like dire extremity even to the expulsion of "all individuals having no visible means of subsistence": rather a large party one would think.

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WE are glad to see the native press taking ground against local taxation as an *addition* to the present oppressive burden of general taxation. That our present rulers are in love with taxes and that their scheme is to impose new ones through the local Governments, while *they* handle and spend and waste the sum total of the present imperial revenue, is but too plain from Lord Mayo's Khangaon declaration about the need for "increased taxation"—the most mischievous gospel ever preached in India by a British ruler—and the broad hints to be found in the speeches of Mr. John Strachey. We pointed out the plain and evil tendency of these intimations at the time, and we repeat that they contain the germ of a great oppression to the people and a great danger to the empire. With all that the native papers print on the subject we do not sympathise, far less agree, but we do sympathise and agree with them in their hostility to the bad doctrine that increased taxation is the panacea for India.

We make no imputation on the motives of the Government. Those motives are benevolent; but no State can be effectively ruled on principles of benevolence. Governors must be something more than well-meaning, they must be also right-meaning; they must not be guided by wishes, however philanthropic, but by hard facts and sound judgment. No one can truthfully contend that the rulers of India are not desirous of doing the very best they can for the country; but when they show such an eagerness to grasp money; when they are perpetually demanding fresh taxes; when they spend as if the means at their disposal were practically inexhaustible, we may rightfully doubt their grip of the facts and set down their judgment as wrong. The old doctrine, the English doctrine, the right doctrine was that taxation should be strictly limited by imperious necessity. The new doctrine, the un-English doctrine, the wrong doctrine is that taxation should be limited only by imperious Wish. In other words, that what we wish for should dictate our expenditure, and, of course, dictate our taxation. To follow that path is to take the road to deficit, the road to debt; in fine, the Road to Ruin. And deficit and debt mean taxation, and taxation means oppression, distrust, discontent. Neither Lord Mayo nor Sir Richard Temple nor the Duke of Argyll can weigh the oppression they have inflicted, nor fathom the depth of the distrust and discontent they have aroused in *all* classes, from the European who draws his tens of thousands to the poor ryot who may or may not come within the limit of the "odious" tax they have imposed. And now in addition to this confiscatory tax and all the other taxes, there is this grand scheme for increasing the burden and intensifying the discontent, by levying local cesses, local rates, local imposts throughout the length and breadth of the land. Whether or not the native taxpayer knows no difference between imperial and local taxation, (we give him credit for more sense than to suppose he does not in most cases) the *effect* of the increased taxation is exactly the same. The sum total taken from a subject is what the subject looks at, and what affects his position from a financial point of view; and it is that sum total which Lord Mayo and the new school wish to increase. Yet they tell us India is a poor country, and that their object in making it still poorer is to make it richer! The class of politicians who, admitting that India is poor and that therefore this excessive taxation is wrong, are almost as bad as the Simla school, for *their* panacea is fresh loans. The true remedy is to reduce your establishments; to abandon your indulgence in patronage; to employ more natives, if fit men can be got; to reduce your expenditure on public works—in short, to live within your income, and make your income less than it is now. The ideas of Mr. Strachey and Lord Mayo on the decentralization of finance, so far as they involve increased taxation, are utterly wrong and utterly hostile to the well-being of the Empire and the well-being of the people. But that is no argument against a just and statesmanlike measure of decentralization, which, in time, might with less inconvenience to the people, lead to even a larger total revenue, and, if there were enough virtue at head-quarters to exert a strict supervision—inflicting penalties for neglect and error—would lead to greater economy and more effective administration.

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ELSEWHERE we print a petition to the Viceroy praying for a reduction of the Income-tax. We need not say that it has our cordial support, nor that we invite every one interested to sign it. The prayer rests on strong ground. Government alleged, of course in good faith, that there existed a dire necessity for the levying of this impost. It has now been shown that no such necessity existed, that no such necessity exists, that there was no deficit but a surplus; and as the ground laid down by the Government is cut from under their feet, it ought to involve the fall of the hideous superstructure,—the Temple—built upon it. Come forward, we say, and sign it, all ye who have been or are to be mulcted of rupees by the operation of this unjust tax.

We may say what the petition does not, that no statement of the actuals for 1869-70 has *even yet* been published. Months ago we pointed out that it behoved the Government to explain, justify the continued exaction of the tax on the ground of fresh blunders, fresh extravagance, fresh liabilities, or frankly admit that it had acted in error, and repeal a good part of the tax. Government is silent—indifferent, like the gods of Epicurus. Nevertheless, Petition, Petition, Petition! At all events let the deities of Simla know what thoughts are working among the myriads who have the honour to dwell—and pay taxes—in the lower world.

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SIR RICHARD COUCH, we observe, is going home on a year's furlough.

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IT is stated to be in contemplation to discontinue the Mont Cenis Railway service during the winter, when it involves loss, and to run sledges in its place.

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THE Governor General in Council has ruled that "the aggregate allowances of any officer acting in an appointment, and whose acting allowances are not determined by the rules for the Covenanted Civil Service, shall not be less than half the salary of the appointment in which he is acting."

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THE Governor General in Council has ruled that "when a public officer on a progressive salary is suspended from duty, the period of his suspension shall not be counted as service qualifying for increase of salary in the absence of a declaration to the contrary by the authority by whose orders he is reinstated."

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A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a Gymnasium has been opened at the Kattiawar High School. The Raj of Drangdra visited it on the 16th instant and made a present of Rs. 300 for needful apparatus. The Thakoor of Rajkote, also, has presented Rs. 100. The Gymnasium is under the charge of a Parsee teacher from Nowsaree, named Cowasjee E. Deshai.

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UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, the rule under which the issue of half Indian pay to officers on furlough is restricted to a period of two years, is relaxed in the case of unemployed Major-Generals who, if they have a sufficient balance of furlough to their credit, will be allowed, when on furlough, half Indian pay for the period of three years during which, if unemployed in India, they would have received full Indian pay. Any period passed out of employment by a Major-General in India on full pay, must be deducted from the three years during which half Indian pay can be drawn in England.

### THE INCOME TAX.

#### A PUBLIC PETITION FROM BOMBAY.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Earl MAYO, K.P., G.C.S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Bombay, respectfully sheweth—

That your Petitioners acquiesced without remonstrance when the Income Tax Act of April 1870 was passed by the Government of India, although they felt the tax to be a grievous burden and a hindrance to trade.

That such acquiescence was prompted by the confidence which your petitioners felt that the Government of India would not levy such a tax if it could possibly be avoided, and by the trust which they placed in the plea of dire necessity put forward by the Finance Minister, who said in his statement before the Supreme Council that "it is with regret and reluctance that we bend to the necessity of raising the rate from 1 to 3⅛ per cent. But the recurrence of deficit at this time cannot otherwise be prevented." "It is our earnest hope that the tax may not last beyond the current year 1870-71 at its present rate. The realization of any such hope must be entirely dependent on circumstances."

That the circumstances on which the realization of any hope of an early remission or reduction of the Income Tax depended have turned out much more favourably than the Finance Minister anticipated, as your petitioners learn from the statement in the House of Lords by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to the effect that "he had received a telegram from the noble Lord (Mayo), who stated that he had the best reason for believing that there would not be a deficit, but a surplus of between £100,000 and £200,000 for the last financial year."

That your petitioners therefore pray for an early remission or reduction of a tax the imperative necessity for which no longer exists—a tax which the Finance Minister bent with regret and reluctance to the necessity of raising in amount, a tax which your petitioners consider to be unjust in its incidence, demoralizing in its effects, obstructive to trade, and which ought to be kept as a reserve to meet exceptional circumstances of the direst necessity.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

[Copies of the above petition, and sheets for signatures, will lie at the Asiatic Society's Library, Town Hall; the Chamber of Commerce; the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon; the office of the *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow Street; and the office of the *Times of India*, Church Gate Street.]

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 26th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 25th Aug., 6-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 25th Aug., 4-15 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th Aug., 11 P.M.; via Turkey, 24th Aug., 3-50 P.M.; America via Russia, 25th August, 12 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 26th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 86 cents.

CANNANORE, 26th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 55 cents.

TUTICORIN, 26th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·85.

CARWAR, 26th August, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, light wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·90, rainfall 78 cents.

MANGALORE, 26th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 79.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—26TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th August, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 2 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th August, 4-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th August, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th August, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th August, 2-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 36 minutes.

America via Russia, 24th August, 7-30 P.M., American time. Time in transit 18 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th August is as follows:—

| | To Bombay | Max. | | Min. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 0 | 25 | 0 | 1 |
| „ | Calcutta | 8 | 46 | 0 | 10 |
| „ | Madras | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0 | 2 |
| „ | Galle | 1 | [illegible] | 1 | 38 |

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

### THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

The "Official Journal" of Saint Petersburg, contradicting the statement made in the "Independence Belge," says that although Russia does not wish for the dismemberment of France, she will make no arrangements with England to oppose it.

The besieging force have surrendered (? succeeded) in entrenching themselves within 1,000 yards of Strasbourg, and have captured the railway station outside the town.

The measures taken for fortifying and provisioning Paris against a siege are nearly completed.

*By British Indian Cable.*

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The French Government after many discussions have agreed to appoint three deputies as members of the committee for the defence of Paris.

The Berlin official press loudly accuse France of violating the Geneva Convention. The French indignantly deny the accusation.

### CONTINUED ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, 26TH AUGUST, MORNING.

Official intelligence has been received stating that strong Prussian Cavalry detachments have occupied Doulevant in Haute Marne. Reconnaissances have been pushed forward to Brienne.

A Prussian Army Corps is marching on Chalons.

The Prince Royal (Crown Prince) was at St. Dizier on the 23rd inst.

Toul maintains a gallant defence.

Prussian detachments are marching on Varenne.

No fresh news has been received from the armies of Macmahon and Bazaine.

General Trochu has ordered the expulsion from Paris of all individuals having no ostensible means of existence.

A proposal has been made in the Corps Legislatif to call out every man between 20 and 35 years.

### THE TRANSPORT OF PRUSSIAN WOUNDED THROUGH BELGIUM.

### BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, 1-5 A.M.

The Prussian Royal Head-Quarters have been advanced to Bar-le-Duc. A portion of the army is watching General Bazaine, and the remainder has resolutely commenced to march on Paris.

The Belgian Government have refused to allow the transport of Prussian wounded through Belgium, France having declared that she would consider permission to do so a breach of neutrality.

An artillery engagement took place at Strasbourg all Tuesday and Tuesday night. Much damage was done to Strasbourg.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, NOON.

The reported violation of Belgian frontiers is contradicted.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, NOON.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

The Bank of England returns show the following result:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes | £10,875,000, | Inc. | £ 625,000 |
| Bills discounted | £20,000,000, | Inc. | £2,125,000 |
| Cash | £20,000,000, | Inc. | £ 250,000 |

The ships Slieve Donard, Robert Lowe, and City of Brussels have arrived from Bombay.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 5TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived about six o'clock yesterday evening with the English mail of the 5th August. She left Suez on the 14th at noon, reached Aden on the 19th at 5-30 P.M., and resumed her voyage on the 20th at 9-30 A.M. Appended is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr C S Mann, Major and Mrs Hawkes Mr and Mrs Sutherland, Mr H S Schurr, Mr F C Schurr, and Mr Bilderbeck.

From Marseilles—Mr Captain, Mr H W Barrow, Mr Trimmell, Mr Bohten, Mr E Roberts, Mr Farrar, and Mrs Cama and child.

## THE WAR.

### THE FIRST FIGHT AT SAARBRUCK—THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY AT WEISSENBURG.

ACTIVE warfare has commenced. Blood has been shed, and there is every probability that a great battle is close at hand. On Tuesday morning the French troops advanced upon Saarbruck, an open town, defended by a comparatively small Prussian force. The combat, at which the Emperor and the Prince Imperial were present, lasted for about two hours, when the Prussians withdrew, the town being in flames. The French accounts represent the effect of the new weapons, the Chassepot musket and the Mitrailleuse, to have been very great, and the losses of the enemy relatively large; all which statements are disputed by the Prussian accounts. A far more serious engagement occurred yesterday, when a Prussian force attacked Weissenbourg, a French frontier force to the north of Strasburg. We have only the Prussian account, which describes the struggle as severe, the victory as theirs, the losses on both sides heavy. The French General Douay was killed, and 500 prisoners were taken by the Prussians. Both armies, or rather the armies of both Powers, are now almost face to face, and within a day or two the plan of campaign on either side will become more evident. It is still doubtful whether an attempt will not be made from Strasburg, and indeed, the movements of the belligerents thus far may only be regarded as tentative, or as feints to mislead each other. The French army is believed to exceed 300,000 men, and is in excellent order and animated by the highest spirit. The Prussian force is still larger, but less is known of their position, and the national enthusiasm is almost unbounded, although the Paris papers assert that the Bavarians and other South German troops are very unwilling antagonists to the French. The Ministerial paper warfare continues in both countries, but the object of such publications is rather to influence the minds of foreign nations than their own subjects. Agitation exists in Denmark and Sweden, but Great Britain, and it is believed Russia, are strongly urging neutrality. Austria and Italy are understood to have agreed upon the basis of a common neutrality.

In Paris the preparations for the partial armament of the fortifications have caused some excitement, but the feeling in favour of the war is still unabated. Dr. Nelaton, the Emperor's physician, is about to leave for the army, with an ostensible mission of supervising the medical arrangements.

In Prussia the war loan of 15 millions sterling has been opened, and it is expected will be fully taken up in Germany.

The Hungarian Diet was closed with a Royal Speech in which the Emperor of Austria declared his intention to observe neutrality in the present war, and relied upon Hungary and the rest of the Empire to support him: an appeal which was cordially accepted.

The only important news from Spain is a statement that Dom Fernando of Portugal has reconsidered his former decision, and will accept the offered Crown.

The St. Petersburg journals deny that there is any intention on the part of Russia to enter the Roumanian provinces.

The public feeling in the United States is very favourable to Prussia, but a general desire to observe neutrality is expressed.

The Parliamentary proceedings have not been of special importance, the most remarkable incident being a speech from Lord Granville on Tuesday, in which he declared that the Government are fully aware of the duty which the country owes to Belgium.

A controversy is pending concerning the state of the army and the military establishments, many correspondents insisting, despite Mr. Cardwell's statement, that the army is weak in men and deficient in *matériel*. Recruiting is in full operation, and a considerable number of young men have already enlisted.

The dockyards and arsenals are very busy. The Channel and the Mediterranean squadrons are expected to unite in the course of a few days.

Mr. Cardwell has refused to take any steps to prevent the exportation of horses to the Continent.

A large and influential meeting was held yesterday to collect funds for furnishing relief to the sick and wounded on both sides during the present war.—*Mail*, August 5.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

The Emperor is said to have signed two new decrees, one appointing General Trochu to the command of the Baltic forces, and the other declaring the "Marseillaise" to be the national air from this time henceforward, in place of "La Reine Hortense," and "Partant pour la Syrie."

A despatch received by the *Gaulois* says that the division of General Frossard engaged at Saarbruck returned to Metz, bands playing, and leaving General Battaille with his division to hold the heights. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were on the extreme lef where the enemy's projectiles arrived in considerable quantities. A superior officer related that the Prince said smilingly to the Emperor, "Papa, the bullets are whistling a good deal here." The Emperor, who was following the various incidents of the combat, simply replied, "Yes, my son." They remained in this exposed position a quarter of an hour. We had six killed and fifty-seven wounded. The loss of the enemy is set down this morning at 250 killed. The mitrailleur made fearful havoc. Large trees were cut clean through at a distance of 600 metres. During the action the "Marseillaise" was played. Fourteen Prussians were taken prisoners at Metz. By order of the Emperor they are to be well treated. A detachment of the 48th in laying down its arms said it preferred to surrender to being mowed down by the Chassepôt. You may remember that the first official account declared that a few battalions had sufficed to dislodge the Prussians. It now appears beyond doubt that the French employed three divisions, or 25,000 men, while the force of the enemy was estimated at 6,000.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur* says that there were only two Prussian regiments in Saarbruck, and that most of the men belonged to the reserve. "After their last soldiers had fallen back," says the writer, "one man remained behind, unsheltered, and continued firing. He fell, riddled by twenty balls. I counted seventeen in his capote. I cut off the bit of his epaulette on which was the number of his regiment 40, in memory of this brave man. At the railway bridge the enemy's general, mounted on a white horse, passed and repassed under fire with great intrepidity. The bullets seemed to be afraid of him. The mitrailleurs opened fire, and a sinister rolling noise appeared to rend the air; we could see the lanes which they made in the enemy's line. By one o'clock the Prussians had entirely disappeared, leaving us the field of battle. The general on the white horse was the last man to retreat. We took about fifty prisoners, who did not appear at all easy as to the fate that awaited them; they expected to be massacred. I handed my gourde to one man whose majestic nose was ornamented by a pair of spectacles; he swallowed my wine and was profuse in his thanks. Three cartloads of wounded men passed by; they were lying on straw, and appeared resigned. The first cart was filled with Prussians, the two others with Frenchmen. One had his head surrounded with bandages, another his arm in a sling, a third was philosophically smoking his pipe; none of them spoke."

The Prussians, in a despatch dated Niederrothenbach, August 4, 5.55 P.M., claim a "brilliant but bloody victory" over the French. It is said to have been achieved by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, under the eyes of his Royal Highness. The occasion was the storming of Weissenburg and of Geishill, in the rear of that town. The troops engaged on the German side were regiments of the 5th and 11th Prussian Army Corps, and 2nd Army Corps of Bavaria; and on the French side the division of General Donay, belonging to the corps of Marshal Macmahon. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind their encampment. General Douay was killed, and over 500 unwounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. One piece of artillery was also captured. On the German side General Kirchbach was grazed by a shot. The King's Grenadier Guard and the 50th Regiment suffered severely.

The following is the text of the telegram from the King of Prussia to Queen Augusta, announcing the victory:—

"Under Fritz's eyes we to-day gained brilliant but bloody victory by storming Weissenburg and the Gaisberg behind it. Our fifth and eleventh corps and the second Bavarian corps were engaged. Enemy in flight. Five hundred unwounded prisoners. One cannon and their camp in our hands. The French General of Division, Douai, dead. On our part General Von Kirchbach slightly grazed. My regiment and the 58th had heavy losses. God be thanked for this first glorious achievement. May He help further."

The Weissenburg engagement seems (remarks the *Pall Mall*, Aug. 5) to show that the Prussians, under the Crown Prince, made independent action against the weakened French right. General Douay had apparently a detached command, Macmahon himself being elsewhere. We may learn more of the significance of this movement on the part of the Prussians when we know Macmahon's whereabouts. The reported advance of the French on Saarlouis probably indicates a massing of their troops upon their left, to meet or to anticipate the threatened attack from the Prussian right. If so the weakness of the French right, and the attack of the Crown Prince, both as a blow and as a diversion, are accounted for together.

We (*Pall Mall*, Aug. 5) have received from an authoritative Prussian source the following details about the engagement at Saarbruck:—"Three companies of the 40th Regiment defended themselves bravely for several hours, and obliged the enemy to deploy his whole force, and not only a few battalions, as the French reports maintain. Not till then did these companies retire behind the Saar to a position which had been prepared for their reception. The enemy did not attack this position, and did not cross the Saar. If the spirit of our troops was capable of great encouragements up to this moment would have had that effect. Battalions of the enemy were brought against single peletons, without, however, forcing them to retire, or inflicting great losses on them."

An official telegram from the French headquarters at Metz also reports that Marshal Bazaine had reconnoitred the position of the Prussians between Saarbruck and Saarlouis for a distance of 1,200 metres beyond Werden. The enemy was not found in force. The same telegram mentions that, according to official reports, Prince Frederick Charles, the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army, destining to operate in the valley of the Moselle, has fixed his headquarters at the Quint Iron Works, near Treves. The presence of the 7th and 8th Prussian Army Corps on the Saar appears to be established. The Baden troops at Rastadt are being relieved by Prussian troops. All the soldiers of the army of the Rhine began on the 3rd to draw their campaign supplies.

The Prussians are said to have established observatories on the various peaks of the Black Forest, in order to survey the French movements.

The *Pays* reports fighting near Lauterburg, in which it says twenty-five French chasseurs put 150 Prussian cavalry to flight.

### OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE TEMPLER GRAHAM; the Countess of Caithness; Mr. J. B. Pyne, Vice-President of the Society of British Artists; Colonel Bertie Gordon, late 91st Highlanders; W. H. Anderson, Esq., late Major 51st Light Infantry; Lient.-Col. E. W. Calvert, late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; E. P. Chichester, Esq., late Captain 7th Dragoon Guards; John Constant, Esq., late 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-Col. Henry Coyle, Mad. Ret.; Dr. Robert Frith, late of Calcutta; W. C. Newell, Esq., late Captain 8th (King's) Regiment; B. Roberts, Esq., Commander R. N.; Captain H. Stevenson, R.H.A.; Captain R. T. Wingfield, late 36th Regt.

### BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran till the 15th August was 273 inches and 22 cents.

THE SHIP MOZUFFER, 648 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Bushire with a general cargo, and twelve deck passengers.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, William Lesk and James Vear, seamen of the ship Underwriter, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and were sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Framjee Nanabhoy was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Shapoorjee Pallonjee. He was convicted and fined thirty rupees and was bound over to keep the peace. Ten rupees out of the fine were to go to the complainant.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Sukharam Mahadev, a shop boy in a tobacconist's shop, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing Rs. 378-10-0, belonging to Jeewanjee Moolla Adamjee, who keeps a stationery shop in Bazar Gate Street.

THE PARSEE MERCHANT AT NEW YORK.—A telegram was received by the Chief Magistrate yesterday from New York, stating that Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, the Parsee merchant referred to in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday last, was no better, and that the Court at New York had taken possession of the property found with him, amounting to Rs. 90,000.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Anund Nuthoo, a porter, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, fifteen pieces of long cloth, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Veerjee Raujee; and Tricum Damjee, a shop-keeper, with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to hard labour for two months.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT OORUN has just been examined. There were about 30 girls present. They gave satisfaction in reading, writing, dictation, &c. In the absence of Mr. W. E. Winter, Mr. Venayek Wassoodew Fudkey, the magistrate at Oorun, was called to the chair, and after his speech prizes were distributed amongst the girls. Mr. Winter's prizes consisted of *Sadees*, *khans*, and books.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on the Esplanade this evening (weather permitting):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Polonaise. | | |
| Overture | Zampa | Herold. |
| Valse | Soldaten Leider | Gung'l. |
| Selection | Un Ballo in Maschera | Verdi. |
| Quadrille | Owl | Coote. |
| Galop | Valentine | Reil. |

BREACH OF TRUST.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bhiwa Sujnajee, a peon, was charged with misapplying, in breach of trust, fifty rupees, the property of the *Times of India* office. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was charged with another similar offence, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, this term to commence on the expiration of the other.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday a Hindoo named Babajee Govind was charged in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Showell with embezzling a gold ring, the property of Cumloo Heeroo. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that he had given the ring to get it weighed. The prisoner returned a ring, which the complainant took, but subsequently found to be of brass. A report was made to the police, and on the house of the prisoner being searched, the genuine ring was found concealed under a plank. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for a month.

THE LATE MR. DOSABHOY SORABJEE MOONSHEE.—At the third day funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, a paper was read by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in which he eulogised in high terms the noble qualities of the departed gentleman and his abilities as a Persian scholar. He suggested that a subscription should be raised with the object of commemorating the name of the deceased. A subscription was accordingly commenced on the spot and about Rs. 1,000 were subscribed. It is proposed to found scholarships bearing the name of the deceased in connection with the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zend and Pehlvi College.

THE Marine Department is arranging to charter transports at Bombay to convey the 13th N. I. from Cannanore to Hong-Kong and bring the 29th to Bombay *en route* to Kamptee. Two companies of H. M.'s 45th will be sent to Trichinopoly on the 6th proximo. Two companies of the 1st Royals will leave Trichinopoly on the 7th for Beypore, where they will embark for Cannanore to join regimental head-quarters. The 1st Royals will embark for Bombay in the vessels that bring the 89th to Cannanore from Bombay, where they are expected to arrive about the 1st of November On the arrival of the 89th, two companies of the corps will be sent to Trichinopoly to relieve the two companies of H. M.'s 45th, which will then return to Madras. —*Madras Times.*

### STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLEE, 26TH, 4 P.M.—H. M. S. Dryad from Zanzibar arrived yesterday.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.)

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The fall of rain had generally been excessive, and sowing operations have in consequence been impeded. The state of public health was reported to be good.

KAIRA.—The rain was favorable to crops, and the weather was fine. The state of public health was good. Cattle were reported to be free from disease, except in some of the villages of the Anund and Kupurwunj talookas.

TANNA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight under report was favourable to the crops, which were in excellent condition. The state of public health was generally satisfactory. The cholera reported in last return as prevailing in Tanna and neighbouring villages of Salsette had abated. Slight cattle disease was reported in a few villages of Mokhada talooka.

SATARA.—During the fortnight under report the fall of rain was continuous and excessive in some of the talookas. The sowing of bajree, which had been delayed by excessive rain, had been commenced. The young crops in general were in a thriving condition. Public health was reported to be good, with the exception of one or two talookas where fever slightly prevailed.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, 28th August.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd Celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 203.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 235, 304.

Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 165, 201.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 198, 180, 18.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 192 (God moves in a mysterious way), and 144 (Oh what, if we are Christ's.)

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon by Rev. C. Gilder, Hymns 153 (Through all the changing scenes of life), 262 (How bright those glorious spirits shine), and 142, part iii, (Jerusalem the golden.)

Collections for Church expenses.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

### POSTAL RATES FOR ITALY, &c.

IT is officially notified by the Government of India that, on and after the 1st October 1870, the rates of postage chargeable on letters, newspapers, books and patterns for Italy, "*viâ Bombay*," will be altered as follows:—

| | Letters. | Each Newspaper. | Packet of Newspapers, Books and Patterns. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per ½ oz. | Not exceeding 2 ozs. | Not exceeding 4 ozs. | Not exceeding 4 oz., a like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs. |
| | As. P. | As. P. | As. P. | As. P. |
| Old rates | 6 0 | 2 0 | 3 4 | 3 4 |
| New rates | 5 0 | ...... | 1 8 | 3 0 |

Prepayment of letters for Italy will, as heretofore, be optional, but registered letters must, from the date above-mentioned, be prepaid by means of stamps at double the ordinary rate, *i. e.*, at the rate of 10 annas per quarter ounce. Correspondence for the Sicilian Provinces (Catania and Syracusa) of Italy, specially marked by the senders for transmission "*viâ Bombay and Malta*," will continue to be sent by that route at the old rates of postage.

Arrangements have also been made with the Italian Post Office for the transmission of mails between India and the countries named below, "*viâ Bombay and Italy*," at the rates hereinafter mentioned:—

| Via Bombay and Italy. | Letters per quarter oz. | Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not exceeding 2 ozs. | Not exceeding 4 ozs., a like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs. |
| | As. P. | As. P. | As. P. |
| Papal States | 5 0 | 1 8 | 3 0 |
| Switzerland | 6 8 | 2 0 | 3 8 |
| German States | 6 8 | 2 0 | 3 8 |
| Austria | 6 8 | 2 0 | 3 8 |
| Belgium | 6 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |
| Netherlands | 6 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |
| Denmark | 8 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |
| Heligoland | 8 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |
| Sweden | 12 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |
| Norway | 12 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |
| Russia | 12 8 | 2 8 | 5 0 |

The above rates carry the covers to destination in all cases, except that of the Papal States, to which the payment carries the cover only to the Papal frontier, a further charge being levied on delivery.

Letters addressed to the Papal States by this route must be prepaid in full; but in all other cases the prepayment of *letters is optional*. Insufficiently-paid letters will be treated as if wholly unpaid.

The full prepayment of newspapers, books and patterns is in all cases compulsory.

Letters can be registered to any of the above-mentioned countries, except the Papal States, on payment by means of stamps of double the rates given above.

Arrangements have also been made for the delivery in India without charge of all prepaid letters, newspapers, books and patterns received from the above-mentioned countries by this route.

Unpaid or insufficiently-paid letters received will be charged on delivery in India at the rates noted below, viz.:—

| | Per quarter ounce. | |
|---|---|---|
| Italy | 7 annas.* | |
| Papal States | 7 annas.* | |
| Switzerland | 8 „ | |
| Austria | 8 „ | |
| German States | 8 „ | 8 pie. |
| Belgium | 8 „ | „ |
| Netherlands | 8 „ | „ |
| Denmark | 10 „ | |
| Heligoland | 10 „ | |
| Sweden | 14 „ | |
| Norway | 14 „ | |
| Russia | 14 „ | |

This route (*via* Bombay and Italy) to the countries mentioned being superior to any of the other routes:† all covers which fulfil its conditions and which are not specially marked by the senders for transmission by another route, will be forwarded by it, commencing with the mail which leaves Bombay on the 1st October.

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* Unpaid letters from the Sicilian Provinces received via Malta will continue to be charged at the rate of 8 annas per quarter ounce.

† "Via Bombay and France."
"Via Calcutta or Madras by French Packet."
"Via Bombay and Trieste."

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THE New City Library and Museum Committee, presided over by Dr. Saunders, have accepted tenders for the new building, for £21,350, to be erected at the end of the Guildhall, abutting upon Basinghall-street. The building is to be commenced immediately, and to be finished within fifteen months.—*Athenæum.*

### AFGHANISTAN.

THE latest news from Cabul is to the effect that, in consequence of the great drought, provisions are getting very dear, and that wheat is being sold at seven seers per Cabulee rupee in the city of Candahar. Crime is on the increase, and raids and robberies are becoming frequent. The disturbance in Kulab having been settled, the Chief has been dismissed by the Ameer, with orders not to instigate disturbances in Bokhara, or ever again to seek refuge in Cabul. The Ameer, we are glad to see, has turned his attention to his finances. The income and expenditure of his Government have been revised, and certain "debauched" Sirdars been reduced in pay—one to the extent of Rs. 14,000, and another Rs. 20,000 per annum. On the other hand, numerous new retainers have been provided for, so that the actual total reduction in incomes of jagheerdars is only Rs. 30,000 per annum; but the Ameer has ordered a report of unruly officials to prepare the way for further pruning. The Khyber Pass has been put into the charge of the Governor of Jellalabad and an Oorukzai chieftain, who will be held responsible for its security, —a security which does not, however, promise to be perfect, as the Mohmunds have already notified their dissatisfaction with the rates of transit duty.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 24.

### INDIAN ITEMS.

LORD NAPIER, accompanied by Lady Napier, proceeded to Wellington on Wednesday last, where we believe they were the guests of Colonel Collingwood for a day. His Lordship left Ooty again yesterday, after Council, on a trip to Coimbatore, from whence it is expected he will return on Tuesday next.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Aug. 20.

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PRIVATE accounts from Madras state that the impression there was that the experiment of removing the seat of Government to these hills for three months in the year would not be repeated. It seemed also to be the impression that the Viceroy would not visit the Neilgherries, except probably for a month, from curiosity and to have sport.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Aug. 20.

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THE managers of the Madras Medical Retiring Fund having formally made over to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council the assets, records, and other property, liabilities and management of the Fund in terms of Act 29 Vic., Cap. 18, with effect from the 1st September 1870, it is hereby notified that the Government of India has been pleased, on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, to accept the transfer in terms of the aforesaid Act, and with effect from the date above specified. The Government of Fort St. George will be pleased to issue the necessary subsidiary orders on the subject.—*Gazette of India*, Aug. 20.

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THE tenure of office of Dr. Murray, Inspector General of the Indian Medical Service, expires about the middle of November, Dr. Brown, Deputy Inspector-General of the Umballa Division, now on leave in England, is to succeed him; but should that officer not return by the time, Dr. Chalmers, Deputy Inspector-General of the Allahabad Circle, will most likely be his *locum tenens*. Considerable changes in the Medical Department in this country are also anticipated as soon as the scheme for amalgamating the British with the Indian Medical Service is sanctioned. In that case an officer of the British Medical Service will be at the head of the Medical Department in this country; and it is probable that Dr. Beatson, of Her Majesty's service, is to be the Inspector-General of the amalgamated service in India.—*Indian Daily News*, Aug. 23.

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THE *Oudh Akbar* states without hesitation that "ten or twelve wives per Brahmin may be taken as a reasonable and moderate average" in the Province of Oudh, and instances one gentleman who has 80 wives, and another who has 40. In the sentence preceding, however, that paper informs us that "Brahmins are 13 per cent. of the total population;" but if 13 per cent. are Brahmins and each Brahmin has 12 wives —? In spite of this slight miscalculation the article is a noticeable one, for several curious facts are told us relating to these same Brahmins. The Kanauji Brahmins, we are informed, receive large sums on marriage from the families with which they condescend to make alliances. For instance, the Bálá Shuklas and the Misras of Ankin and Parsu receive not less than Rs. 1,000 on each marriage, while many other branches receive from Rs. 900 to 800. Of course there are respectable men who content themselves with only one wife, but the great majority, so says the *Oudh Akbar*, yield to the temptation, and actually make their living by marrying one wife after another. These wife-hunters are, it is said, known all over Oudh as Bahuriya Brahmins (from *bahu* wife.)—*Pioneer.*

### COCHIN-CHINA.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a valuable paper on French Cochin-China, and the exploration of the Mekong, which we commend to the attention of those who think the English are the only nation capable of becoming successful rulers in Asia. As the area of French Cochin-China and the British province of the Pegu are about the same, and their circumstances in many respects similar, a tolerably fair comparison may be made between the progress of the two provinces under foreign rule. As regards soil and productions, Cochin-China has perhaps slightly the advantage of its elder rival, but this is fully compensated by the superiority of the Irrawaddy to the Mekong for the purposes of navigation. As the British occupation of Pegu dates from 1853, while the French colony was established seven years later, and did not attain its present dimensions till 1867, the comparison must be made with certain limitations. The French expect that in 1875 their revenue in Cochin-China will be £1,200,000, which is the present revenue of the united provinces of Pegu, Arakan, and Tenasserim. But to compare actual results, that portion of the French colony which was first annexed, contained in 1865, or five years after its annexation, 321,102 acres of rice cultivation, while Pegu, with twice the area, could at the end of the first five years boast of only 510,149 acres. In the more valuable sorts of cultivation Cochin-China has out-stripped Pegu. The trade of Saigon, which njoys the advantage of being a free port, has risen rom £40,000 in 1870 to £3,000,000 in 1869.

The Reviewer points out that Cochin-China enjoys important advantages over British Burmah in point of administration, the chief of these being that, as she is not a mere appendage of a larger colony, she can spend all her revenue upon herself; and further, she is not debited with the cost of the French Naval and Military forces employed in her protection. With the same advantages, it is difficult to say what British Burmah might not accomplish.

"Cochin-China is a petted child, nurtured with tender care, and regarded with national pride as the foundation of a new 'French East Indies.' The colony has the immense advantage of having a local Government in reality and not merely in name. It is governed in itself, and not as an insignificant portion of a great empire adjoining it, but differing from it in race, language, and religion. The Governor of Chandernagore cannot strangle its autonomic development by extending to the delta of the Mekong laws made for the dwellers on the Hooghly. Its magnificent trade can never be jeopardized by the imposition of heavy export duties to supplement a deficiency in the budget of Pondicherry."

What is, perhaps, still more important, Cochin-China possesses great advantages as regards labour, which costs only half as much as in British Burmah, and is supported by a continual tide of immigration.

Saigon itself has risen with a rapidity that can only be matched in America or Australia. "It can already boast of several public institutions, the like of which might be looked for in vain in the capital of British Burmah. It has a magnificent hospital for natives, erected under the auspices of the Vicar Apostolic, Monseigneur Lefebvre, and supported by the Government at a yearly cost of £2,000. It has a floating dock of iron launched in 1866. It possesses an admirable botanical and zoological garden, and every year a general provincial exhibition of works of industry and art is held. It is connected by telegraph with the chief towns of the six provinces, as well as with Cap St. Jacques at the mouth of the river."

The French Government of this colony, moreover, exhibits quite as much benevolence to the natives of the country, as the English in India, though it has not yet reached that stage of hypocrisy at which the good of the native becomes identified with the sole object of the conqueror. There are already sixty schools in which French is taught; the natives have a large share in the administration, and most of the local authorities are elected by the people themselves.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

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EACH French Regiment is now provided with 330,000 cartridges.—*Home Paper.*

A MEETING of the Americans in Paris was held on 21st July to form a committee to act with the international Sanitary Association and the French Volunteer Association for the succour of the wounded. Dr Thomas Evans, the chairman, subscribed 10,000 francs.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Great inquiry has been made during the last few days for steam vessels of quick speed on a light draught, and it is said they are required for a similar purpose as those used for running between Nassau and the Southern ports during the American war. A large number of vessels lately employed in blockade running, and which since the termination of the American war have been lying up in the great float at Birkenhead, have now been sold.—*Daily News*, July 28.

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## PENAL CODE AMENDMENT.

[The following Bill has been introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and been referred to a Select Committee :—]

No. 19 of 1870.

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

For the purpose of amending the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows—

1. For section three of the said Code the following section shall be substituted :—

"3. Any person liable by any law to be tried within the said territories for an offence committed beyond such territories, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond such territories as if such act had been committed within the same."

2. For section thirty-four of the said Code the following section shall be substituted :—

"[illegible] When a criminal act is done by several persons [illegible]herance of the common intention of all, each of [illegible]h persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone."

3. For section forty of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted :—

"40. In Chapter IV. and in the following sections, namely, sections 187, 194, 195, 203, 211, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 347, 348, 388, 389, and 445,

the word 'offence' denotes a thing punishable under this Code, or under any special or local law as hereinafter defined :

And in sections 141, 176, 177, 201, 202, 212, 216, and 441, the word 'offence' has the same meaning when the thing punishable under the special or local law is punishable under such law with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine."

4. To section fifty-six the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that where an European or American offender would, but for such Act, be liable to be sentenced or ordered to be transported for a term exceeding ten years but not for life, he shall be liable to be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude for such term exceeding six years as to the Court seems fit, but not for life."

5. After section one hundred and twenty-one the following section shall be inserted : —

"121 A. Whoever within or without British India conspires to commit any of the offences punishable by section one hundred and twenty-one, or to deprive Her Majesty of the Sovereignty of British India, or of any part thereof, or wages or abets the waging, or conspires to wage or abet civil war, shall be punished with transportation for life, or any shorter term, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years.

Explanation 1.—To constitute a conspiracy under this section, it is not necessary that any act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.

Explanation 2.—Civil war means permanent and organized hostile operations carried on by any one section of the community against any other section of it.

Illustration (*a*).—A riot at a fair between Muhammadans and Hindus, however serious, is not civil war, unless it was planned beforehand and intended as the beginning of a state of hostility.

Illustration (*b*).—An attack upon an arsenal might be civil war if it was intended as the first step towards permanent hostilities."

6. After section one hundred and twenty-four the following section shall be inserted :—

"124 A. Whoever attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation.—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to suport the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

7. To section one hundred and thirty-one the following explanation shall be added :—

"Explanation.—In this section 'officer' and 'soldier' include any person subject to the Articles of War for the better government of Her Majesty's Army, or to the Articles of War contained in Act No. V. of 1869."

8. Section one hundred and ninety-four shall be read as if for the words 'which is capital by this Code' the following words were substituted (that is to say), "for which the offender is liable under this Code to be punished with death ;"

and section one hundred and ninety-five shall be read as if for the words "which by this Code is not capital but punishable," the following were substituted (that is to say), "for which the offender is not liable under this Code to be punished with death, but to be punished."

9. Sections two hundred and twenty-two and two hundred and twenty-three shall be construed as if, after the word 'offence,' the following words were inserted (that is to say), "or lawfully committed to custody ;"

and section two hundred and twenty-two shall be construed as if the following words were added thereto (that is to say), "or if the person was lawfully committed to custody."

10. After section two hundred and twenty-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

"225 A. Whoever escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for failing to furnish any security required under Chapter XIX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both."

11. After section two hundred and ninety-four, and before Chapter XV., the following section shall be inserted :—

"294 A. Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government, or knowingly causes or suffers any such lottery to be drawn in his house, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

And whoever agrees to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery,

and whoever publishes any proposal for any of the purposes aforesaid,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

12. To section three hundred and seven the following clause shall be added :—

"When any person offending under this section is under sentence of transportation for life, he shall, if hurt is caused, be punished with death."

13. Section three hundred and fifty shall be construed as if the word "illegally" were inserted after the words "intending by the use of such force," and before the words "to cause," and also after the words "knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will," and before the word "cause ;" and the following illustration shall be added to the illustrations to that section :—

"Illustration (*i*).—A, a school-master, in the reasonable exercise of his discretion as master, flogs B, one of his scholars. A does not use criminal force to B, because, although A intends to cause fear and annoyance, he does not use force illegally."

14 After section three hundred and four the following section shall be inserted :—

"304 A. Whoever causes the death of any person by any rash or negligent act under circumstances which do not amount to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

15. Nothing contained in this Act shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of any special or local law.

16. Act No. V. of 1844 *(for the suppression of all lotteries not authorised by Government)* and Act No. IV. of 1867 *(to enlarge the meaning of the word 'offence' in certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, and for other purposes)* are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to supply some defects in the Indian Penal Code and to make certain amendments therein.

Section three of the Code (as to offences committed beyond British India) has been amended so as to make it apply to offences committed by persons who are not servants of the Queen and who are now triable in this country, not by virtue of any Act of the Governor General in Council, but under Act of Parliament.

In section thirty-four (as to acts done by several persons), the words "in furtherance of the common intention of all" have been introduced so as to make the object of the section clear.

For section forty (which defines 'offence') has been substituted a section founded on Act IV. of 1867, section one. The new section declares that the word "offence" shall, not only in the sections mentioned in Act IV. of 1867, section one, but also in Chapter IV. of the Code, include a thing punishable under a special or local law.

Section 56 enacts that Europeans and Americans shall be sentenced to penal servitude instead of transportation, "according to the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1855." This Act provides (section [illegible]) that, instead of a term of transportation not exceeding *ten* years, penal servitude not exceeding *six* years shall be inflicted ; and instead of a term of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not exceeding *ten* years. Now, under the Code, the Courts can award transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but short of life, under five sections only, namely, sections 115, 222, 392, 457, and 458. The result is, practically, that, in the case of the vast majority of European and American offenders, the Courts have no option between awarding a sentence of penal servitude for six years and awarding one of penal servitude for life. The Bill proposes to remove this defect by declaring that, where such an offender would, but for Act XXIV., be liable to transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but not for life, he shall be liable to penal servitude for such term exceeding six years, but not for life, as to the Court seems fit.

After section 121 the Bill proposes to insert a new section providing for the offence of conspiring to wage war against the Queen, or to wage civil war. Such a conspiracy is now punishable only when it amounts to an abetment as defined by the Code, *i. e.*, when an act o illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy.

Sections 121 to 130 of the Code deal with offences against the State. But no mention is made of seditious speaking or writing.

In the draft Code originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, and published in 1837, appears a section resembling section six of the present Bill, and its omission from the Code as ultimately enacted was due to a mere oversight. Attempts to excite disaffection to the Government by words or writing are now punishable only when they can be proved to amount to abetments of the offence of waging war against the Queen; and as this proof implies the actual existence of war, and must often be a matter of extreme difficulty, it seems desirable that some such provision should become part of the law of British India.

Section 131 of the Code provides for attempts to seduce 'soldiers' from duty. Looking to the wide application of the present Native Articles of War (Act V. of 1869), the Bill proposes to extend this section to non-combatants attached to and serving with the army.

At the end of Chapter XIV. of the Code the Bill proposes to insert a section founded on Act V. of 1844 rendering penal the drawing, &c., of lotteries.

Section 307 of the Code provides that a person attempting to murder may, if hurt is caused, be transported for life or imprisoned for ten years. But where the offender is already transported for life, the law, by a strange oversight, actually awards no penalty. The Bill declares that in such case the offender shall be punished with death.

Section 350 of the Code provides that whoever intentionally uses force to any person without his consent, intending thereby to cause fear or annoyance to such person, is said to use criminal force. This obviously makes it penal for a schoolmaster, in the reasonable exercise of his discretion, to flog one of his scholars who happens to be over twelve years of age. The Bill proposes to amend the section by inserting the word 'illegally' before the words 'to cause.'

The Code, as it stands, contains no adequate provision for the punishment of what English lawyers call manslaughter by negligence. This was provided for in the draft Code, s. 304, and the present Bill supplies the omission.

Lastly, the Bill repeals Acts V. of 1844 and IV. of 1867, the provisions of which it embodies.

Simla, the 26th July 1870. J. F. Stephen.

## BENGAL'S LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

A letter from home by the last mail says, with regard to the future Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal: —"Mr. John Strachey could have it if he chose, but it is understood he does not choose. So, in his default, might George Campbell, but it is believed that he will prefer an appointment as one of the Judges under the Irish Land Bill. Will Bengal then be offered to Temple?" We can frankly say, we don't know; but neither does Sir Richard,—and were it offered, will Sir Richard's faith in himself as a financier be sufficiently shaken even then to induce him to take the hint? It is known absolutely that Sir William Grey insists upon being relieved early in February at the latest, and less generally, perhaps, that Lord Mayo has determined to select, or at any rate to announce, no successor, till after his return to Calcutta. It is no secret that Mr. Strachey would not take the post at any price. On the other hand our correspondent is, we think, wrong in limiting Mr. Campbell's ambition to a comparatively petty sphere in Ireland, for he is exceedingly anxious for preferment in India,—so that putting Sir Richard out of "the coach," the appointment seems to lie between the clever ex-Chief Commissioner and Judge and the outsiders lately put forward by the *Englishman*.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 24.

## THE CALCUTTA JUSTICES.

We have been asked whether there is any truth in the rumour that it is in contemplation either by the Lieutenant-Governor or some of his administrative officers to sweep away that distinguished body, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. Not being in the special confidence of His Honour and his officers, we are unable to answer the question, but we should not be in the least surprised were such a determination to be made and carried into effect. That the body has never found much favour in the sight of Mr. Grey may be gathered from the fact that he has been very careful about increasing the number. In fact, the Justices are numerically much weaker now than Sir Cecil Beadon left them. Some have died, others have left India; and Sir William Grey has only created two new members of that august body. The remainder of them have, like the old corporations of England, steadily refused to reform themselves, so we should not be in the least surprised to see them swept away. It would be "poetic justice" in a very prosy form. But until we know what other form of local government is to be adopted, we cannot say whether the change would be an improvement. We have no love for absolutism, though that has the advantage of fixing responsibility, which at present is only talked about, but is rarely felt. Their Worships will awake some day to unpleasant facts.—*Indian Daily News*, Aug. 23.

## LOTTERY RULES.

The following New Rules for the management of Lotteries were proposed at a meeting of the Turf Club held at Calcutta on the 10th instant :—

1. The number of the tickets and their value shall be settled by the Secretary.
2. Every one buying horses must give cash, cheque, or I. O. U. for value on the spot.
3. A percentage of 5 per cent. on the gross value of each lottery shall be payable to the Stand Fund.
4. A Lottery Committee will be appointed annually by the Stewards of the Races, the Committee to consist of five, three of whom will form a quorum; and in case of any vacancy occurring a successor may be nominated by the Committee.
5. Any person attending the lotteries must enter his name and address in a book provided for that purpose, in which these, together with any other rules and regulations from time to time adopted to be observed by the members will also be entered, and such signature in the book so containing the said rules and regulations will make it binding on the party signing, to abide by all such rules and regulations, as well as by all consequences resulting from breach, or non-performance thereof; and such signature shall, moreover, be taken and deemed to absolve every person concerned in carrying out and enforcing such rules and regulations against such member from all personal responsibility or legal liabilities on that amount.
6. No person who shall have made default in payment of stakes, forfeits, or bets or lotteries, or who shall have been party at any time anywhere to any fraud, or malpractice connected with horse-racing, shall be admitted to the room; and if any person shall be hereafter discovered to have been, or should at any time become, a defaulter, or be guilty of any fraud or malpractice as aforesaid, and upon complaint to the Committee shall be adjudged by them to be so, he shall thenceforth be excluded from the room.
7. Any one having a disputed bet or lottery with another shall be bound, if required by him, to refer such dispute to the Committee for the time being, and in the event of the Committee being equally divided on the point, the Chairman *pro tem* shall have the casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the committee. Any person refusing to refer any bet or lottery so disputed, or to comply with the decision consequent upon such reference, within one calendar month next ensuing, after notice of such decision from the Committee, either personally or by letter addressed by post to the residence of such member as entered in the book, shall, upon complaint to the Committee, be deemed to be and be treated by them as a defaulter under the provisions of the Committee Rule.
8. Any person creating any noise, uproar or disturbance, will render himself liable to immediate expulsion.
9. The Committee will not entertain any dispute about lotteries, unless complaint be made within one month after settling day for the meeting.
10. No partnership or division of lotteries can be recognised, other than those entered at the time by the Secretary, and the person or persons whose name or names have been so written down, must be held responsible, and to no other parties can payment be made by the Secretary.
11. In all lotteries in which a horse is purchased by any other person than the owner, or any person having a written authority from the owner to act for him, the owner or the person duly authorised by writing to act for him, shall have the right of claiming a quarter share of such purchase, provided the right be claimed immediately after the horse has been knocked down, and before the next horse has been sold.
12. No person shall be allowed to bid who has not taken a ticket in the lottery.
13. No trainer or jockey will be allowed to take tickets in the lotteries or be admitted to the room.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

## SMALL CAUSES AND GREAT EVILS.

Our attention has been called to the existing system of Small Cause jurisdiction in India by a Memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association to the Governor-General praying for certain reforms. The topic and the time are both opportune. The vast increase of the European population; the spreading net-work of Railway and other communications; the extension of Public Works are the features of our time. Trade is making vast strides; wants are widening everywhere; and the benefits accruing to the country must not be hindered from their legitimate development. Small Cause Courts are essentially Commercial Courts, and grow in importance as a country's civilization extends. Their simplicity in procedure, their rapidity in affording relief, commend them as the most convenient and the least cumbersome machinery for adjusting the every-day disputes among a busy people, while recondite questions of right are safely left to the regular tribunals.

The Small Cause Court Acts are IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864—the latter extending the jurisdiction of the former. The Calcutta Trades' Association petitioned the Bengal Government in November 1867 to obtain the alteration of certain provisions of these Acts, and the extension of others. Their suggestions then were grouped under the heads of (1) Amount of jurisdiction; (2) Extent of jurisdiction; and (3) Procedure. The local Government, concurring with the Chief Justice, generally approved of the proposals. But in 1870, after the lapse of nearly three years, the Legislative Secretary to Government of India, in a curt reply, notified that it was not contemplated to bring in any Bill for the amendment of the Small Cause Court Acts. Baffled in this their first effort, the Association have now come forward with a Memorial to the Governor-General, setting forth, in the most temperate manner, the hardships and risks to which they are exposed under the existing law, and praying for such extensions and modifications as will give the Small Cause Courts "promptness in action, finality in decision, and accessibility to the poorest suitor." As we have said, the demands of the Association are moderate; and yet, in our opinion, they have picked a good many holes in the working of the Small Cause Court machinery. Their conclusions are really valuable; for they are the result not of a speculative criticism but of a hard, often sore, experience. The suggestions made are generally of a practical kind. Some are of minor, others of greater, importance. Without under-rating the importance of mere convenience, we think the pressing question raised by the Association, and to which attention should be at once directed, is the greater or less risk of just claims being defeated by defects in the system of relief. These defects, as indicated in the Memorial, may be classed under heads of Jurisdi tion and Limitation. Under Act IX. of 1850, the amount of jurisdiction was limited to claims not exceeding Rs. 500. By Act XXVI. of 1864 it was extended to Rs. 1,000. The change was highly appreciated and worked remarkably well. With regard, however, to the extent of jurisdiction the benefits conferred by the later Act were not unalloyed. Under Act IX. of 1850 no person is deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the Court when he does not reside within the district of the Court at the time of bringing the action, or six months previously, or at the time of the cause of action accruing. By Act XXVI. of 1864 in all cases, involving claims exceeding Rs. 500, the Court has jurisdiction wherever the defendant may reside, provided the cause of action arose within the district. So far therefore the advantage is clear. But —for all sums *below* Rs. 500 the old narrow jurisdiction obtains, the result being that the power of entering suits against Mofussil debtors for debts under Rs. 500 is withheld, and a serious inconvenience caused to the trading community. In other words, for all claims below Rs. 500—and those therefore which can least bear heavy costs—the more cumbrous and expensive procedure is necessitated. The Association, with the concurrence of the local Government, pray for the repeal of this inconsistent limitation, and the enlargement of jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000. The reservations proposed by the local Government seem to us quite uncalled for; if so much can be reasonably conceded it is mere wantonness to haggle over a trivial detail.

Coming to the Law of Limitation we find the Association complaining bitterly of the change wrought by Act XIV. of 1859, whereby the lapse of three years now bars the vast majority of claims maintainable in the Small Cause Courts. In our view, however, the complaint is unfounded. If juridical systems and Courts do their work at all, three years, or even less, is ample time for recovery. The crucial error lies in the risk of being barred by a lapse of time mainly the result of extreme difficulty in the prosecution of claims; and this, of course, is aggravated by the existence of any law of limitation, however liberal. It is therefore towards the removal of such difficulty, and not in the arbitrary extension of a limitation period, that reform is called for. At the same time we cannot see the equity of the High Court ruling, by which "the period during which a debtor is absent in England would *not be* excluded from the computation, unless it could be proved that it had been impossible to serve a summons upon him during his absence," even though the creditor had no means of knowing where the defendant was actually residing. The difficulty of the proof here is obvious and; the hardship we think quite unnecessary. The Association however have it all their own way in objection No. 4 "The difficulty of enforcing a decree when obtained is almost insuperable." These words indicate what in our opinion is perhaps the greatest want of all, viz., a filiated system of courts all over the country similar to the English County Courts permitting of a rapid recovery of debts proved to be due, through the medium of the ministerial officers, involving no trouble to the suitor after legal establishment of his claim. Subjects pay taxes to support the necessity of the law; it is then an unquestioned privilege that after proving a case for the interference of the court, the law should exert its power to afford relief. Such however is not the case in India, at least with regard to that large and growing class of suits of which we speak. In this country personal attendance of the creditor or his representative at a Mofussil Court is required even for the enforcement of execution. Now, except in a very limited number of cases, this is impracticable. "Time, distance and expense forbid it," and three more effectual preventives could hardly be named. The Association suggest that Small Cause Courts be established in the principal Mofussil Stations on the same principle as the Presidency Courts; and "to extends the power of serving summonses and executing decrees not only to all Civil Courts, but to any Court of Law, or any Magistrate or Judge." To this suggestion we give our cordial support. Most, if not all, the districts in the North-West Provinces, and we suppose in Lower Bengal, have their Subordinate Judge or a Judicial officer of equal powers. Under Section 20 of Act XVI. of 1868, which we observe is not alluded to in the Memorial, the "local Government may invest within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint, any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500." The jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges under statute extends to claims exceeding Rs. 1,000. Now we conceive nothing would be more reasonable than in a Small Cause Courts' Amendment Bill to invest all Subordinate Judges with a Small Cause jurisdiction for all claims below Rs. 1,000, preventing by this superior limit any clashing of their separate jurisdictions. Were this accomplished, and were the powers of serving summonses and executing decrees conferred on every Court of Law or Magistrate or Judge, the evils of an imperfect and crippled system would be swept away and justice would, in very deed, run like a stream. With these few remarks we wish the Memorial all success. It sets forth the wants which experience has brought to light, and its suggestions, if generally adopted as we have indicated, will give scope, symmetry and certainty to the working of a machinery which even its hitherto limited field has done much good. Risk of heavy losses from difficulty in recovery of just dues is an evil the country must feel, and most of all the daily multiplying European community, for the very simple reason that to cover the possibility of bad debts traders must demand ransom prices. The interest of all therefore is bound up in the success of such a reform as that for which the Association pray, and we trust Government will give the memorial its earnest consideration.—*Pioneer*.

Last week, at Richmond, Surrey, died Mrs. Ritchie, better known as Anna Cora Mowatt. She was the daughter of an American merchant, and was born at Bordeaux about 1810. Inclination and reduced fortune led her to the stage, and after a successful career in the United States, she made her appearance in London in 1848, at the Princess's Theatre, whence she was drawn to the Olympic by Mr. Watts, the engagement terminating with his financial collapse and suicide in 1850. Mrs. Ritchie was a versatile and prolific writer, and some of her novels attained considerable popularity in America.—*Athenæum*.

Literature, Science, and Art are already suffering from the disturbed state of Europe. In Paris, the demand for art workmanship has almost ceased; and although we commemorated a grant for a French Arctic expedition, the war will tend to limit still further French expenditure on scientific exploration, already much reduced. It also threatens the great Lyons Exhibition, the first stone of the building for which was to have been laid with much pomp, about this time. The German universities are closing, and, as many of the professors will follow the students, the various branches of reseach will be interrupted. The Dresden Exhibition of Holbein's work is postponed. In Turkey the reserve having been called out, the strain on the Treasury is so great that much of the proposed expenditure on education must be abandoned.—*Athenæum*.

## OUR TRADE WITH THE PERSIAN GULF AND OMAN.

From Lieut.-Col. L. Pelly, C.S.I., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, dated Bushire, the 23rd April 1870.

It may be in the recollection of Government that, seven years ago, I had the honour of submitting a few superficial observations concerning the tribes, trade, and resources around the shore lines of the Persian Gulf.

2. About a year ago I had the honour of submitting another report summarizing the general position and prospects of commerce in these regions.

3. More recently the obliging trouble of the Commissioners of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee, has enabled me to abstract in a reliable statistical form the commerce passing to and from those ports and the Gulfs of Oman and Persia.

4. His Excellency in Council will perceive that this commerce has developed rapidly and largely. It appears, for instance, that in 1844-45 the trade with Bombay showed a gross total of Rs. 79,24,609, that in 1860-61 it amounted to Rs. 1,31,42,602; while in 1865-66 it amounted to Rs. 3,44,37,408. In other words, that between the years 1845 and 1865 the trade quintupled itself, while it nearly trebled itself during the five years between 1861 and 1865.

5. From the statement of trade with the port of Bombay concluding with the year 1869 it will be seen that the trade, as compared with 1865-66, being the highest year of the American war, had apparently fallen off; but this is accounted for by the fact that the cotton trade was abnormally large down to the conclusion of the American struggle; while, on the other hand, successive disturbances on the Arab coast between 1866 and 1869 have, of course, been injurious to trade; so that it may fairly be assumed that, under ordinary circumstances, the general trade would have continued to show a steady increase.

6. As regards Calcutta, it will be observed that the increase, as between the years 1864-1865 and 1868-69, was as follows,—Rs. 27,32,681. I am unable to include the year 1844-45 in my comparison of this trade, since at that period it was not shown separately from the trade between Calcutta and the Red Sea.

7. As regards Kurrachee, the increase, as between 1847 and 1867, has been as follows,—Rs. 8,33,731.

8. The appended statement (E) shows the most favourable total of trade, with the abovenamed three ports for any one year, has been as follows,—Rs. 4,05,55,796.

9. I have not enquired into the trade with Madras, because, although I believe that trade to be considerable, I understand that a large portion of it is indirect through Bombay, and thus, were the Madras trade shown, it might appear twice. It has seemed to me preferable to be rather under the mark than run the risk of exaggerating in statistical statements.

10. But the trade with these principal British ports by no means represents the total of trade with the Gulf, although I am unaware that there are any reliable statistics in regard to trade with other ports. But from the testimonies of numerous native merchants, I think I am safe in submitting that the subjoined items do not over-estimate the export and import trade with miscellaneous ports :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Malabar Coast | 10,00,000 |
| Cutch and Kattiawar | 10,00,000 |
| Jedda and Red Sea | 12,00,000 |
| Opium Trade with China, 2,500 chests at Rs. 1,200 per chest of 136 lbs. | 30,00,000 |
| Average annual value of Pearl Trade | 75,00,000 |
| Trade with Busreh, Baghdad, and Mesopotamian line in general | 3,00,000 |
| Trade with Zanzibar and African Coast | 3,00,000 |
| Trade with Mauritius—irregular | 4,00,000 |
| Trade with England and America in square-rigged vessels unknown, but unquestionably above | 20,00,000 |
| Trade with Java | 20,00,000 |
| | 1,87,00,000 |

11. Thus the gross total of the export and import trade passing up and down the Gulfs of Persia and Oman appear to have totalled Rs. 5,83,55,796, or nearly 6,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the trade carried on in small coasting craft.

12. As affording a more detailed insight into the character of trade, I beg to append some very carefully-prepared statements (F) with which I have been favoured by the firm of Messrs. Gray, Paul and Co., the agents for the B. I. S. N. Company at Bushire. In forwarding these statements to me, Mr. George McKenzie, of the same firm, has favoured me with the following remarks :—

"I now send the papers showing in condensed form annual and monthly shipments, which is, I hope, what you want. I am sorry press of work here prevents my making up like statements of *imports*, which, however, are not so important. These statements I send you to Bombay that they may be at hand should you at any time require same for reference. I regret exceedingly I cannot give you more serviceable statements showing the actual trade carried on at our ports in *all* kinds of craft. For mercantile purposes as well as for Government information, such statements would be valuable, and to us, as traders, the want of same is much felt. As I said before, we are willing to do all such work, under the Residency, gratuitously, in consideration of the personal benefits to be derived therefrom. It only remains for Government to give us the authority and power of gathering reliable statistics, which we would undertake to keep regularly and in proper form. Of course, the statements now handed you are not so satisfactory as I would wish. A three years' comparative statement is scarcely a fair criterion, but we have not the means of gathering reliable information for a longer period. What is sent is made up from our own books, and from the date of the firm's opening up here. The increase in 1868-69 is very considerable when one keeps in view the number of extra steamers we had running on the line for the past twelve months, besides sailing vessels, of which latter we have more than in former years. I would especially draw your attention to the column showing exports of specie, wherein you will observe the steady decrease. This we consider a favourable sign of the times showing the increased prosperity of the country, whereby their increasd shipments of produce they are able to keep a better account with their Bombay agents, and prevent the necessity of remitting against imports. It cannot, however, positively be attributed to this case, for the export of pearls, you will observe, is included. It is most unfortunate this was not kept entirely distinct from specie, but for the future this will be done where our steamers are concerned."

13. Of course, the trade referred to in Mr. McKenzie's letter is only steam-borne, and, as evidencing the development of this particular trade, I would recall that eight years ago no mercantile steamer ran in the Gulf; that since that period trading steamers have continued to increase both in number and in tonnage; that during last year the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers of large tonnage ran fortnightly, while other steamers visited the Gulf during the summers and autumns so frequently as to give an average of a steamer per week.

14. I understand it to be in contemplation to run a line of steamers between England and the head of the Persian Gulf, *viâ* the Gulf of Suez, and that a similar line is to be opened by the Turkish authorities between Constantinople and Busreh, while for the passage of goods up river I understand there are already some eight river steamers.

15. Referring to the opium trade, I beg to append an abstract (G) comparing that for the year 1869 with 1868.

16. I append also a statement (H) showing in detail the manner in which the opium has been exported last year. It is probable that some chests have been exported, of which I have not cognizance; and I understand from good authority that the export for the coming year is estimated at least 3,500 chests of about £136 per chest. This total is, of course, small as compared with the trade in India; but when we recollect that some fifteen years ago the export of opium from Persia was limited to some dozen chests or so, sent via Constantinople, it must be admitted that the trade has rapidly developed, and that if the quality of the opium be improved, the direct export of opium from the Persian Gulf litoral to the eastward of Singapore may, at some future dates, in some degree affect our Indian opium revenue.

17. As regards the statistical statements obtained from the Custom Houses in India, it has not been found practicable to obtain them all for the same years and in uniform details; but I deem it, nevertheless, advisable to submit them in appendices, together with the remarks with which the several Commissioners have favoured me since they form as complete a basis as is obtainable for estimating the past trade with the Gulf.

18. The statistics of trade shown in this report do not (as before mentioned) include the miscellaneous trade carried by the small coasting craft. But the trade so carried on is very considerable, although the means of even roughly estimating it are wanting.

19. There seems to be a tendency in the trade of the world to resume its ancient channels under improved means of communication, and it is possible that what is commonly known as the Euphrates or Persian Gulf route may hereafter resume its position as a main line of commerce between the east and the west.

20. It were much to be desired that the native governments *en route* were more alive to the advantages of leaving trade free and uninterfered with.

21. Messrs. Gray, Paul, in addressing me concerning their endeavours to open up trade in the interior of Persia, write as follows, and I venture to think their remarks worthy the consideration of superior authority :—"While on the subject of trade on these parts, it may, perhaps, be well now to lay two points before you, which we trust, should opportunity offer, you will have fully investigated—1st, it has always been a matter of doubt with us whether we are at liberty to sell goods imported by us (and on which the stipulated five per cent. duty has been paid) to native merchants in Bushire, giving delivery of same at towns in the interior, and thereby under cover of Jowaz exempting the goods from further dues in transit. Hitherto we have, at considerable loss and inconvenience, refrained from entering into such contracts, being first desirous of ascertaining whether Her Majesty's Government would support such reading of the treaty. We are ourselves inclined to think they would, and our assumption is based on the belief that the commercial treaty between Her Majesty's and the Shah's Government might be expected to work in a similar manner to the treaty at present existing between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire. Turning to article V. of the last-named treaty of 1861, you will find such a transaction distinctly provided for in the following words :—'If these articles, after having paid the import duty of eight per cent., are sold either at the place of their *arrival* or in the interior of the country, neither the *buyer* nor the *seller* shall be charged with any further duty in respect of them, &c., &c.' *2ndly*, as regards drawback, you are aware duties have in Persia to be paid immediately on landing, and at the port where landed. No rebate of duty is made should it be found more profitable to export the goods to another mart. Thus virtually prohibiting us here frequently from availing ourselves of the markets along the Arab coast and Turkish Arabia. For information on this point also, as to the spirit of the Turkish treaty, I would beg to refer you to the continuation of the article afore-quoted, which goes on to say, 'and if such articles should not be sold for consumption in Turkey, but should be re-exported within the space of six months, the same shall be considered as merchandise in transit by land, and be treated as is stated in article XI.' The last-named article fixing the drawback at seven-eighth pounds. Apart from shipping to another country, we are in reality prohibited even from re-shipping to another Persian port, which is a serious hindrance. For example, we have goods now at Bushire which we are desirous of shipping to Bunder Abbas, on these we can obtain no drawback. No duty can, of course, be levied on the goods at Bunder Abbas, for they would go protected by a Residency Jowaz, nevertheless the customs authorities at Bunder Abbas, who are influential merchants, feel themselves aggrieved at the demands of their market being supplied by goods on which they receive no benefits, and, feeling, so bring all their private influence to bear against British enterprise, thereby retarding and injuriously affecting trade in its development. Were drawback allowed and granted to customs at port of re-importation, we feel sure many benefits to general trade would arise therefrom. I trust it may be found feasible to enforce these points without disturbing the working of the present treaty. Persian merchants in Bombay receive many advantages in drawback from Her Majesty's Indian Government, for which British subjects in Persia have no equivalent return. These are points which might be enlarged upon to a considerable extent, but I will now conclude, apologising for so far trespassing on your valuable time."

## SPECIAL TAXATION AND DECENTRALISATION.

(*Hindu Reformer.*)

The chief argument for special taxes is that the Government here (in India) is obliged to undertake works which elsewhere are executed by private enterprise. But it is forgotten that there are for our Government exceptional sources of income, viz, the land and salt taxes which do not exist elsewhere [?], and that with the existing means of revenue alone, former Governments gave to the country according to their lights, public works as well as the general administration. Education is the chief new object which the present Government can be credited with introducing; but its highest expenditure on this head nowhere amounts to two per cent. on the entire revenue, not to say that even in former times, learning and literature had their grants from the public treasury. Then, again, no benefit is given to us of the improvements already effected. For instance, English education has now produced a supply of comparatively cheap *native agency* for the business of Government; but it is availed of only where indispensable, in the *lowest situations*. There are engineering colleges in the country, but instead of strengthening and improving them, so as to be able to supply competent engineers on the spot for the irrigational and other projects in contemplation, a new Government college is to be opened in England for the purpose of training the youth there for the service. The vast railway works were assisted or undertaken at least as much from political as from commercial motives, and the country's revenues saddled with a heavy expenditure; and yet no corresponding retrenchments are made, but the military and civil establishments of the different presidencies are preserved on scales which were probably necessary only when the different parts of the empire were separated from one another by impassable physical or political barriers. Again, though India is a mere dependency of England, expenditure on foreign objects is charged to its revenues, as if she were an independent state the only excuse for which is that that was the case in the time of the E. I Company whose sole concern India was. And withal, although England values her connection with this country as a very great source of her own power and prestige among nations, and would have us believe in the stability of her rule, yet she herself seems so diffident about it that she would not lend us the use of her mere credit to save a few millions to our famishing treasury.

The truth is our government is alike powerful and irresponsible, paternal and well meaning, and as such it is both unable and unwilling to perceive that the means at its command are limited. Such a check can be furnished only by the tax-payer's voice, which has no place in India. The voice of the English tax-payer is indeed substituted; but since to reach one's feeling a man must smart himself, the varying modes in which the English Parliament receives the budgets of the two countries sufficiently illustrates the paradox.

The result, as said above, is that practically the revenues of India are regarded as inexhaustible. And now that a long course of expenditure on this supposition has really exhausted the means at its disposal and led the Government gradually to adopt those economic measures, the imposition of tolls, cesses, &c., which it has hitherto tried to induce the native princes to give up and to think of taxing jahagirdars and others not strictly its subjects, (as witness the nuzerana rules), a new fiscal policy is announced, viz., that for specific local improvements, specific local taxes are to be levied since the existing general revenues are not sufficient. Such is the policy of decentralisation of Indian finance which is now being discussed for adoption and is likely to prevail. It is to leave the local governments to tax their own provinces and spend the taxes as they like in matters of local improvements. The nature and effect of the proposal are well pointed out in the folfowing para by a distant contemporary :—

"Local taxation but means the transfer of the power of laying new burdens on the subject from those who will not impose them unless under pressure of imperial necessity, to those who would tax the people to make additional evening drives, and civil station gardens. One fact the Government of India should constantly bear in mind, viz, that the native tax-payer knows no distinction between local and imperial taxation. He credits "Government" with both, and very heartily anathematises Government for both. Ninety per cent. of those natives who pay municipal cesses, believe the money goes to the Imperial Government and that it has been extorted from them for, in some degree, the private benefit of the members of that Government! This is fact, and yet in the face of it there are members of the Imperial Government who think that were the finances decentralised, there would be less impatience of the taxation than at present!"

This view of the matter we think deserves consideration.

## HEIGHT OF ENJOYMENT.

Every one has his own ideas of happiness. The pleasures of imagination arising from the earlier stage of drinking may be said to be the gratification of the ideal faculty under perilous conditions. The miserable, especially, try to escape from themselves into a fairy land of shadows, reckless about the penalty they have ultimately to pay. Reason goes; character goes; position goes; comfort goes; health goes; money goes. "Koochpurwanay," says the reeling Epicureau (the modern Positivist, the apostle of Atheism, may join him,) "a short life and a merry one, since there is nothing beyond." One sees this phase of opinion illustrated sadly every day. Sometimes the case, however deplorable, is irresistibly ludicrous. George Augustus Sala, in *Belgravia*, tells how he happened on the evening of Boxing day to pass through St. Clement's churchyard, where a man stood blubbering and holding on to the railings, while his wife, in shabby shawl and crushed bonnet, did her best to hold him up, and in her own way to comfort him. But his grief was overwhelming. "I—I—I'm so unhappy!" he maundered. "Unhappy," repeated his better half, with womanly scorn, and yet not without a kind of rallying sympathy, "unhappy! what for? You was drunk the day before yesterday; you was drunk on Christmas day; you're drunk now; what more do yer want. *Do yer want to be a hangel?*" Being drunk was bliss, she thought; but the bliss of "hangels" could not reasonably be demanded by an ordinary mortal holding on to the railing of St. Clement's churchyard.

Among educated persons in England and in India, drunkenness is in our day comparatively rare, though now and then one sees an instance, and thousands undoubtedly take more than a judicious physician would consider good for them. Forty or fifty years ago, a very different state of things existed among Anglo-Indians, and certainly their bad example must have had an injurious effect on some of the natives around them. Yet Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen gives a false impression when he represents his countrymen as free from the vice of inebriety till the English came among them. An American Indian might with truth have said this; a Bengali Indian cannot. Were there no distilleries among the Hindus before the English came into the country? Was there no drinking to excess of arrack, dhinu, matichura, doyasta, panchi, kamâla, narangi, vetavi, kayavu, armani, golapa, aravu, and other sorts of intoxicating liquors? The drinking habits of sovereigns and nobles in various parts of India, three centuries ago, are too notorious to have escaped the notice of any one acquainted with Indian history. Delirium tremens was not an uncommon complaint in high places before Sir Thomas Roe visited the Great Mogul. Bah! Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen! —*Delhi Gazette.*

"Beauty soon fades," says the ancient adage; and the preservation of a gift so fair yet so fragile becomes an object of first-rate necessity and importance. No surer foes to beauty; no causes calculated more certainly to dim its lustre and hasten its decay, exist than those which affect the skin, and, by inducing Freckles, Sun-burns, and the long list of Cutaneous evils, shorten the triumphs of the fair one, and bring her empire to a premature termination. It is fortunate that modern ingenuity and perseverance have discovered a remedy for these evils, and that a specific has been discovered, composed of choice exotics, called by the hand of science and skill, which affords a safeguard against the dreaded result. Rowlands' Kalydor needs only to be mentioned to insure, in its praise, the suffrages of the Fair Sex, and the general encomium of the public. It may be obtained at most of the respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, but great care must be taken to purchase the genuine article, as many spurious and most baneful preparations are imported and sold under the name of Kalydor. —[Advt.]

## GENERAL DE FAILLY.

General de Failly, who commands the Fifth Corps, is a Crimean officer, 62 years of age. He was educated at St. Cyr, and served as a General of Brigade in the Russian war, when he distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Traktir, and at the Green Mamelon. For these services he was made general of division, and aide-de-camp of the Emperor. In the Italian campaign he commanded a division of General Niel's corps, and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino. It will be remembered that it was de Failly who was sent to Rome in 1867 to defend the Pope against Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers, and it was in his report that the sentence occurred, "the Chassepot has done wonders." He is a straightforward, hard-hitting *homme de guerre*, and had two colonels and four chefs de batallion killed under his eyes at Solferino, but is not distinguished by theoretical attainments.—*Daily News.*

## COUNT DE PALIKAO.

General Cousin-Montauban, Count de Palikao, is the General who commanded the French expedition to China in 1860, when the Imperial Summer Palace was looted and burnt. He is a cavalry officer, who learned his profession in Africa as a captain of Spahis. He has seen much service in Algeria, and has commanded great territorial divisions of that country. In 1855 he was recalled to take the command of the 21st military division of France. His services in China in the joint English and French expedition were regarded with great satisfaction in France, and he received the title of Count Palikao, taken from the name of the place where a victory was gained over the Chinese General Sangkolinsin. When an Imperial proposition came before the Legislature to confer a large pecuniary reward upon the General, the events of the campaign were subjected to minute discussion, and he begged that the project might be withdrawn. Count Palikao was born in 1794; he has been through 22 campaigns, received one wound, and been mentioned 10 times in orders of the day. It might well be supposed that he had sufficiently discharged his debt to the country. —*Daily News.*

## GENERAL LEBŒUF.

General Lebœuf has been removed from the Ministry of War to become Major-General of the Army of the Rhine; that is to say, he will not have a corps of his own, but will remain by the Emperor's side, as General Moltke did by the side of the King of Prussia in the Bohemian campaign. He is one of the new men of the Second Empire, having obtained the rank of Colonel only in 1852. He is a scientific officer, and does not appear to have had any African experience. He is 61 years of age, was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique, of which he became one of the chiefs, and at the Artillery School at Metz. Marshal Niel is said to have had a high opinion of his abilities. He had an important artillery command in the Crimean war, at the close of which he was made a general of division. In the Italian campaign he was entrusted with the command of the artillery. He was the French General appointed to preside over the voting in Venetia in 1866, when that province was to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy, and in his character of Imperial Commissioner handed over Venetia to the Italian Government. Last year he was appointed to succeed Marshal Niel as Minister of War, and remained in that post after M. E. Ollivier's accession. He is devoted to the Imperial political system, and thinks very little of Parliaments and responsible Ministers. His appointment is the most important one that has yet been made, and it is notable that in him the Emperor has chosen a scientific officer instead of a mere fighting soldier.—*Daily News.*

## GENERAL VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN.

General Vogel von Falckenstein has been appointed to command the Bavarian army. This nomination has caused a certain amount of surprise out of Germany. Falckenstein was the officer sent by the King of Prussia in 1866 to command the army of the Main, and in that character he had to meet as foes the very regiments which now he takes under his direction. It was Falckenstein who enmeshed the Hanoverian army on its way to join Bavaria, and by his skilful dispositions made their brave defence at Langensalza unavailing. After having obtained the capitulation of the Hanoverian army, Falckenstein marched southward against the Seventh and Eighth Federal Corps, including the army of Bavaria under Prince Charles, who had the gallant Von der Tann for the chief of his staff. The Prussian Army of the Main had fifty thousand men, with ninety-six guns; the Seventh Federal Corps, fifty thousand men, with a hundred and thirty-six guns; and the Eighth Federal Corps, forty-nine thousand men, and one hundred and thirty four guns. Between the 14th of June and the 15th of July, Falckenstein had so ably disposed of his resources that he had cleared the country as far as Frankfort of Federal troops, defeating two armies, of which each was as strong as his own, in two principal and several minor actions, and had driven his adversaries further asunder. The people of Frankfort found Falckenstein a very hard master. He knew that Prussia was not loved, and he did not spare the wealthy citizens. He suppressed newspapers, abolished the armed unions, and laid such heavy contributions upon the ancient free city that the press of Europe protested, and the Burgomaster committed suicide. The state of affairs in Bohemia just then required a strong hand to deal with them, and Falckenstein was recalled and made military governor of that kingdom during the Prussian occupation. The Bavarians cannot pretend to love Falckenstein, but they will be glad to have a thoroughly capable commander; a General gifted with prudence and clear foresight, who pursues his aim with a truly iron vigour.—*Daily News.*

## OLD AGE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A correspondent who does not disclose his age, but is presumably on the bright side of 40, traces the recent disasters of the French army mainly to the age of its Commanders. "The Emperor counts more than three score years," he argues, "Marshal MacMahon is 63, Marshal Bazaine 59, Canrobert 61, LeBœuf older than either." "It is not often," he writes, "that sexagenarians retain at that time of life the qualities necessary for successful command—rigidity of nerve and capacity for undergoing great physical fatigue. Observe that Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, the moving spirits of Prussian success, are in the very prime of life." These facts are no doubt true—as far as they go. But they do not altogether account either for the pronounced success of Prussian, or the now undeniable failure of French, generalship. Many of the Prussian Generals at present in the field are elderly men. Then, what about Von Moltke who is supposed to pull the strings of the entire Prussian movements? Very much nearer home we might cite our present Commander-in-Chief in India, who, was certainly sixty when he vindicated his claim to nerve and physical stamina beyond dispute. The strategical element has been a very strong feature in the present war; as yet there has hardly been a question of ability to withstand privation or very prolonged fatigue; it is by superior strategy that the veteran Von Moltke has so outshone and outdone the adversary. The French Generals have beem tried and found wanting—a second time it might be said, since there is no one of them whom their Emperor has delighted to honour whose prior claims to distinction will stand the test of competent criticism. For once we are disposed to regard leniently a national affectation. With the French, every Marshal is a hero. With the English, hardly a living Commander is more than a "muff." It is better on the whole it should be so, and opportunity, perchance, develope military greatness than that a nation should come to display in shame and sorrow the stuff of which its heroes are made.—*Pioneer*.

It is related of the Empress Eugénie that on her return from Cherbourg, at dinner at St. Cloud, she surprised all present by proposing a toast. The fortunate mortal thus honoured was no other than M. Thiers. The assembled guests could not believe their ears. Her Majesty consented to explain:—"To M. Thiers, to whom we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, a work which now enables us to send to the frontier 100,000 men who otherwise could not have been spared."

A False Alarm.—The *Siécle* gives an account of a false alarm at the French front. At Bouzonville, a few miles from Metz, a company of the 33rd Regiment of the line was stationed as an outpost on a wooded height in front of the town. The company was under the command of Captain Pradelle. One of the sentries in the course of his beat lost his way, and came upon a fellow sentry, who immediately fired and shot him dead The contagion of firing set in, and the whole cordon of sentinels discharged their pieces. Captain Pradelle went up to the men; the regiment formed in order of battle; the captain shouted, but the wind was high, and his voice was not heard, and he was shot through the thigh. The interference of a general put an end to the panic; when daylight set in it was found that two of the sentries had shot each other dead, and that four more were wounded.

The Adelaide papers relate an amusing scene that took place in the Local Court a short time ago in connection with a disclaimed portrait. The plaintiff in a suit had, as reported, painted a portrait, which the defendant refused to pay for, as he did not feel flattered by the picture. The portrait was exhibited in Court, and the following conversation took place:—Plaintiff—Defendant refused to pay for the portrait because it wasn't good-looking enough. His Honour—Did you consider it a good likeness? Plaintiff—Yes, your Honour. You will see defendant has high check-bones, so has the portrait Defendant has little or no hair, so has the portrait. Defendant has very small eyes, with overhanging eyebrows, so has the portrait; and, lastly, defendant has very long ears, so has the portrait. Here the graphic description was cut short by roars of laughter, and, notwithstanding the alleged faithfulness of the portraiture, the artist lost his case.

An electric marine buoy, the invention of M. E. Dechemin, was exhibited at Cherbourg some time since, by order of the Minister of Marine. The electricity was produced by the constantly-renewed action of the sea-water on zinc; but the inventor has since carried on a series of experiments in order to ascertain if an increase of intensity could not be obtained, as in ordinary batteries, by means of certain chemical substances held in suspension around the zinc or charcoal element. The new battery resulting from the experiments consists of a porous vase fixed on a wooden buoy or floater. The vase is surrounded by a thick cylinder, pierced with holes, the wire of which represents the negative pole; the charcoal is surrounded by pieces of coke and perchlorate of iron. The vase is carefully closed, and the battery when plunged in the sea immediately gives forth large quantities of electricity. A commission, consisting of M. Becquerel, General Morel, and Marshal Vaillant, has been appointed to examine this marine electric apparatus.

## METZ.

Metz is the capital of an arrondissement of the same name, and of the department of Moselle, is situated on both sides of the Moselle at its confluence with the Seille, 180 miles E. N. E. of Paris, and 80 W. N. W. of Strasburg. The houses are for the most part well built, but the streets are generally narrow, steep and irregularly laid out. The rivers are lined with quays, and crossed by no less than seventeen bridges. Metz is very well fortified, being the chief defence of the frontier between the Meuse and the Rhine, and next to Strasburg the strongest town in France. The fortifications were constructed by Vauban and Belle-Isle; and the principal forts are Belle Croix, which protects the town on the E., and La Double Couronne on the N. The city is surrounded by walls, in which there are 9 gates, only six, however, being actually used. Some of the gates are of great antiquity, having remains of the machinery for raising and lowering the portcullis. The principal building in Metz is the cathedral, a Gothic structure, which was begun in the eleventh but not completed till the sixteenth century; it is in the form of a cross, and is much admired for the boldness and lightness of the architecture. It is about 380 feet in length, and has an elegant spire nearly 400 feet high, from which an extensive and beautiful view may be obtained. Besides this, the church of Notre Dame de la Ronde, and that of the abbey of St Vincent are remarkable for their antiquity; and the former possesses an ancient episcopal throne and other interesting remains. The military hospital is a large building erected in the reign of Louis XV., capable of accommodating 1,500 patients. Metz contains the largest school of artillery and engineering in France, the pupils of which are chosen from the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris. The town has also a town-hall, court-house containing a large public library, market-house, theatre, barracks, arsenal, &c. The manufactures of Metz consist of woollen and cotton stuff, hosiery plush, linen, paper, leather, glue, hardware, cutlery, &c. There is a large gunpowder factory, one of the first in France, on an island in the Moselle. Metz has also a large cannon foundry, the machinery of which is moved by water-power. The trade consists of the articles of manufactory, together with wines, brandy, confectioneries, groceries, &c. Metz is the see of a bishop, and has a court of appeal and tribunals of first instance and commerce. Metz is an ancient town. In the time of Cæsar it was called *Divodurum*, and was the capital of the Gallic nation of the Mediomatrici, from whom, in the fifth century, it took the name of *Mettis*, whence its modern appellation. It is remarkable in ancient history for a massacre of the unsuspecting inhabitants, in a time of peace, by the army of Vitellius, in the year 70 A.D. in the fifth century. Metz was destroyed by the Huns. No Roman remains have been discovered in the town; but a short distance to the S. an amphitheatre, baths and other ruins have been found, which seem to point out this as the exact site of the Divodurum. There are also some remains of the aqueduct by which the town was in ancient times supplied with water. In the middle ages Metz was the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, but was made by the Emperor Otho II. a free Imperial city, and thereafter used by the German emperors as a barrier against France. It was besieged by Charles VII. in 1444, and could only preserve its freedom by the payment of 100,009 crowns. At length Henri II. obtained possession of Metz in 1552; and although it was besieged by Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men, his efforts were completely baffled by the skill and energy of the Duke of Guise, and by the courage and constancy of the townsmen; so that the French continued in possession of the town till it, along with those of Toul and Verdun, was formally secured to them by the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

## STRASBURG.

This city stands on the Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, about a mile from its confluence with that river, 250 miles E. by S. of Paris. It stands on a flat piece of ground, and is of an irregular but somewhat triangular form, 5 or 6 miles in circuit. The defences consist of a wall with bastions, ditches, and outworks, and a citadel at the eastern extremity with five bastions, whose outworks stretch down to the Rhine. A bridge leads across the river to the fortress of Kehl in Baden. Strasburg is entered by seven gates. The Ill flows through the town from south-west to north-east; at its entrance there is a sluice by means of which the surrounding country can be laid under water. Immediately below this it divides into five branches, four of which re-unite a short way further down, and form the principal channel, flowing first east and then north and receiving the canal of the Rhine from the right. The other branch, which is much smaller, flows first north and then east, and unites with the former just before leaving the town. Strasburg is thus divided into three parts, which are joined by numerous wooden bridges. The town is very irregularly laid out; the principal streets are broad, and some of the squares spacious and regular, but in general the streets are narrow and winding. The houses are all substantially built of stone, they rise to a great height, and have steep roofs, with two or three tiers of windows. Although Strasburg has now for a long time belonged to the French, the character of the town, and the language, manners, and customs of its inhabitants are still entirely German. The chief public squares are that of Kleber, a native of Strasburg, containing a statue in his honour; that of Gutchburg, likewise containing a statue of the inventor of printing, who carried out his first experiments here; that of Austerlitz, near the gate of the same name; and that of Broglio, formerly the horse-market, one of the most busy in the town. Among the public buildings, the largest and most interesting is the Cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe, with the loftiest spire in the world. It is said to have been originally founded in 504; but this earlier edifice was almost entirely destroyed by lightning in 1007. The present building was begun in 1015, but not finished till 1439. Erwin of Steinbach, the architect of the tower, died in 1318, when his work was incomplete, but it was carried on by his son, and afterwards by his daughter. It stands at the northern side of the west front; and according to the original design, there should have been a similar tower to the south of this, but it has only been raised to a much lower height. This west front is exceedingly fine; it has three large portals, a rose window 48 feet in diameter, and three equestrian statues of Clovis, Dagobert, and Rudolph of Hapsburg. The height of the tower is 466 feet, 18 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and 16 above the great pyramid as it is at present; though the latter, in its original state, was probably considerably higher than the spire. The interior of the church consists of a nave and aisles, transepts, and choir; and its principal dimensions are as follows:—entire length, 357 feet; height for the nave, 79 feet; length of the transepts, 140 feet; breadth of the nave, 35 feet; of the choir which has no aisles, 67 feet. The most remarkable objects in the interior are the rich painted glass in the windows, the carved stone pulpit, the font, and the celebrated clock, recently repaired, a most elaborate piece of machinery, indicating in addition to the hours the phenomena of the heavens. Some of the other churches in Strasburg are interesting and remarkable, such as that of St. Stephen, the oldest in the town; that of St. Thomas, which belongs to the Lutherans, containing a splendid monument by Pagallo to Marshal Saxe; the *Temple Neuf*, also a Lutheran church, and *St. Pierre le Jeune*, which is partly Roman Catholic and partly Lutheran. The Jews have also a splendid synagogue here. The whole number of churches in the town is 15. The other principal buildings are the royal palace, episcopal palace, prefects' office, town-hall, custom house, court-house, public library of 130,000 volumes, the Royal Academy, which was originally a Protestant school, afterwards a university, but degraded from the latter rank at the French Revolution; the Theatre with an Ionic portico; and the Picture Gallery. There are many and extensive military establishments here, including an arsenal, artillery, school, cannon foundry, barracks, and military hospitals. The manufactures of Strasburg are very numerous. Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, sailcloth, jewellery, metal buttons, clocks and watches, cutlery, cast-iron goods, china, porcelain, earthenware, soap, leather, straw-hats, hosiery, paper, plying cards, &c. There are also large bleachfields, works, sugar refineries, breweries, printing offices, and other dye manufactories. The town is celebrated for its goose-liver pies (*patés de foies gras*). An extensive trade is carried on with other parts of France, as well as with Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and it is greatly facilitated by the advantageous position of the town so near the Rhine. Strasburg is the seat of a bishop, of a prefect, of a court of law, chamber of commerce, theological, legal, and medical faculties, numerous academies and schools, hospitals, &c. It occupies the site of the ancient Argentoratum, which probably existed before the Roman conquest, but was made by them a fortress against the incursions of the Germans, who obtained possession of it at a subsequent period, but were driven back by Clovis. About the sixth century the ancient name began to be superseded by that of *Strateburguen*, whence has come its present appellation. During the middle ages it was subject to the German emperors, and was the capital of Alsace, but along with that province it was ceded to Louis XI. in 1681. Since then its defences have been greatly improved under the direction of Vauban, so that it is now one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

A Governor in Trouble.—On his way home from the Cape, Sir Philip Wodehouse, accompanied by a few friends, landed at St. Helena for the purpose of having a picnic on the island, and took with him some refreshments in the shape of claret and champagne. A vigilant preventive officer caught sight of the party on landing, and refused to allow them to proceed until the full amount of the duty was paid on the wine, or the boat and goods confiscated. Of course the duty, which amounted to ten shillings and six pence, was paid.

A Yankee Inventor.—A correspondent writing from Paris says "at *table d'hote* chance threw me next to an enthusiastic American, who had come post haste to France with plans for a wonderful pocket telegraph, which was to enable a general to communicate with his officers at twenty leagues' distance in the dead of night. He had been to the Minister of War, and was grievously hurt at being requested to call again in eight days He could not, he protested, wait twenty-four hours. 'It is not a question whether you *will* have it,' I observed to the Minister,' he said; 'you *must*. If not, I am off to St. Petersburg with it in twenty-four hours.' The Minister, however, remained inflexible, and the inventor excited and irascible."

The *Court Circular* is answerable for the following absurdity:—"Our readers may know that a number of young Indian gentlemen are pursuing the study of the law within that venerable enclosure. Dr. Vaughan courteously invited them to spend an evening at his house and provided, with his accustomed thoughtful hospitality, such delicacies as he deemed likely to be most enjoyed by them. The time fixed for the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. When half an hour had been thus spent in fruitless waiting, the doctor's lady rang for the maid (a fresh one, not yet quite accustomed to all the ways of the house) whose duty it was to open the hall door. She entered with an air and aspect which gave token that more than the heat of the weather had been exciting her. 'Have none of the gentlemen arrived?' 'No please mum, no gentlemen has com; but a lot of him pertinent Christy Minstrels has been a ringing of the bell, which I have been putting away, mum.'"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

FONTENOY, ON THE MOSELLE,
FRIDAY MORNING, 29TH JULY.

GOSSIP has laid by his idle reed of peace, and ceasing to sing of potentates in palaces (about which little descriptive sketches there has, I hear, been some envious criticism in your sunny east, as if *a gentleman* could not see life in its loftiest phases and describe it!) must now, if it encounter great monarchs at all, encounter them on that field which makes all men on a level, the field of battle. Even that may have its picturesque side for an idle and superficial pencil, and episodes of even gaiety may occur in the pauses of the various onsets. Not a bridge remains on the Rhine where that river waters the fields of France, and Dupressoir and all his fellow-countrymen, who had flocked into Baden a fortnight ago, have been almost kicked across the frontier by the furiously patriotic Germans. One Frenchman had, however, his vengeance, and I must tell you how. It is an awful day to laugh here. But why should you not smile in India a month hence? A young journalist, who was stopping at a well-filled hotel in that ex-pleasant Baden, when the sudden news of coming war arrived from Paris, found himself subject to a good deal of insolence from a fair-haired barber who lived opposite the hotel. The man of hair spoke French well, and had previously been almost fulsome in his civilities to the gentlemen who came across the river. The war changed all that, and the patriotic Teuton shook his huge fist, holding a curling tongs at every treacherous Gaul he saw standing on the hotel steps. Amongst the visitors to the house was a brawny young Englishman, who had made an acquaintance with our French literary friend at the Casino. The night before the latter was to set out for Paris he heard the Englishman telling the waiter to send for a barber in the morning, and have him in his room precisely at nine. Then they supped late, and went to bed. The Frenchman rose early for the train, but found he had half an hour to spare, so he knocked at his British friend's door, and was hailed after some time from inside by a sleepy and surly "Who's there"? "Le coiffeur, Monsieur," he replied in a feigned voice. "What hour is it?" enquired the aroused gentleman, as if groping for his watch. "Six o'clock, Monsieur." "Be off out of that then; it was at 9 I ordered you to come." A light step passed away from the door. The Englishman resumed the pleasures of snoring repose. But the French wag, in exactly quarter of an hour, came to the door again and knocked—"Who's there?" "Le coiffeur, Monsieur." "It can't be 9 yet, surely!" "No, Monsieur; a quarter past six." "Be off out of that, you stupid ass." Once again the Frenchman repeated his knock, and the same dialogue ensued with an emphatic addition from strong British lungs, that if he disturbed him again one moment before 9 o'clock, he (the roused) would go into the lobby and give him the greatest licking he ever got in his life. "Charming," thought the Frenchman, and ran across the street to the barber's shop, which had just been opened. "Hurry," said he, "to the hotel; at No. 82 a great English lord wants to be shaved; knock loudly at his door, for he's a little deaf." Innumerable thanks. Almost forgiveness of perfidious France. In the twinkling of an eye the Figaro is furiously knocking at the miserable stout gentleman's door. "Who's there?" "Le coiffeur." "Is it 9 o'clock?" "No, Monsieur, only a quarter to seven." "Then just wait there a minute my man, and I'll give you what I promised you." A choleric panting accompanies an eager rush into pantaloons and slippers. The door is suddenly flung open and the anti Gallic barber, as he proceeds simperingly to enter the room, gets a poser right and left—one into the eye and the other into the breast, and is knocked spinning down the stairs. "The neutrals are already engaging in this war," said the French gentleman, who had barely time to see the enemy of his country well punished before he jumped into his cab and drove off. Such was the first unofficial diplomatic vengeance on the Germans. France believes she is going to take a more serious one by arms, and possibly before this letter leaves these shores a great battle may be fought. Where the first field of combat may be it is not easy to predicate. The place I write from is a few miles from the city of Lorraine, and I have for some days past been making a hurried survey of Marshal Bazaine's *corps d'armée* chiefly massed in and around Metz and on the line of the Moselle to Nancy. In these localities it appears to me that the principal French force is being concentrated. Of course in the long frontier to be watched from Strasbourg to Thionville (nearly ninety miles) an immense body of troops is necessary to keep watch and ward. MacMahon has a strong corps at Strasbourg, but *that*, I think, is rather meant to watch the Prussians who (though they have blown up the beautiful bridge at Kehl) are stealthy fellows and might make a dash across the river if the opposite bank were uncovered. It may, it is true, be a feint to mass troops just here, and when all is organized it may not be difficult with existing railway facilities to transport Bazaine's corps to another point. The Marshal has fully 150,000 men now assembled, and everything begins to fall into order. I may tell you—what dare not be written to England without immediate expulsion of the correspondent—that, though the French troops are in fine spirits and in excellent state of discipline, the greatest confusion has reigned in other respects. The Commissariat seemed helpless for a few days, and but for the plentiful supplies at first in the country, and the great individual intelligence of the private soldiers, the force could not have been kept together for very hunger. Then there has been the utmost confusion as to ammunition. And finally, even money seemed singularly scarce, and tradesmen have been obliged to put up with notes of hand, which casts a great gloom on the occupied cities, for paper is never popular even in untroubled times in the country. Gold seems rapidly disappearing, chiefly, I should think, from hoarding. But the Bank of France is sending up for the last two days enormous supplies of silver, and the heavy old five-franc pieces which lay for years in the cool vaults are glittering in the fierce sun of Lorraine. I am told it is the same at Paris, and that the convenient gold pieces of French coinage are becoming as rare as medals. The stoppage of all trains for goods and passengers on the Eastern Railway, except that carrying the night mail from Paris to Strasbourg, has naturally prevented the intervening cities from receiving those supplies likely to be required just now. The Government, in attempting to do all things for this vast army, has put out of the field that most useful ally which in England we would call private enterprise and competition. I have seen the orderly corporal of a company the day before yesterday hunting through numerous shops in Metz (a city of 60,000 inhabitants) in search of a small coffee-grinder. I heard the man say that in his whole division, when it came up, only three could be procured in the town, and he did not believe that one was left. But the weather up to yesterday has been very favourable to the men. It is true that excessive heat has prevailed, and several have gone down under apoplexy. But on the whole, in these latitudes, heat is the soldier's friend, and rain the treacherous enemy that sends him into hospital. The slopes of the hills in the valley of the Moselle are covered with these little *tentes d'abri* which the men carry as part of their pack, and the poor fellows seem quite happy when they can lie down beneath the shelter, free from their fearful weight. The burden a French soldier carries, including arms and ammunition (the latter in two pouches and in knapsack) is not less than 70lb. weight or very nearly a sumpter mule's load. And then Marshal Lebœuf has had the madness to send them out with these hideous leather chacos. The tunic is left behind and the great coat is worn instead, being gathered in at the waist by the belt. It is not so bad an arrangement as might appear, for the weight of carrying it on the pack is avoided, the looseness of the coat renders it cooler, and its extent makes it useful as a blanket when necessary. Less than 300,000 men cannot now be massed along the frontier at this side, from Strasbourg to Thionville. At the other side we are to suppose that there is not less vigour in bringing an army of at least equal numbers into line. A deserter has expressed the position of affairs at the Prussian side, in poetical terms. "In Germany nothing can now be seen but sky and soldiers." Each belligerent is making careful preparation for the first onslaught, and it is difficult to say which will strike the primary blow. Whichever is in a position first to act on the offensive will have a great advantage, and it seems to me from the limited point of view we have here, that the French are likely to have this superiority. If so, the march across the mere frontier line is easy, and will not be opposed. But a few miles inside we shall meet the first line of defence formed by the two rivers, the Sarr and the Queich, with the fortress of Saarlouis standing out before the one, and Landau before the other. I have no doubt that the principal German forces are massed in the triangle formed by the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Sarr, prolonged by the Queich. It is supposed that the Prussian right extends towards the Moselle as far as Trêves, and that their left leans on the Rhine; that Saarlouis serves as their central pivot, and that in case of a check at their first line of defence (that of the Sarr and Queich) Coblentz and Mayence will become their places of refuge, and will be used as *têtes de pont* to cover their passage from one bank of the Rhine to the other. Indeed, unless this latter precaution be carefully taken, the position, with all its apparent strength, is dangerous, having so broad a river in rear. I am, in these remarks, almost literally quoting from a military correspondent of a Belgian paper,—an act of plagiarism for which I make no apology, as no one has a fairer right to give in English what has been furnished to the foreign paper in very rough French.

But, though everything indicates an early great fight within this triangle, it is yet possible that the French may merely have a strong corps to observe the Prussians therein, and debouch with the mass of their forces into one of the States of Southern Germany and march on Berlin direct by Wurzburg and Bamburg. This, however, would be a daring manœuvre; and there is no Napoleon the First in either Napoleon III., or General Lebœuf. But another contingency is possible. Suppose the Prussians take the offensive, then a very different state of things may occur, and there is little use in speculating on so near an event where the combat will come off on French soil. If I enter into any particulars, even in the merest speculation, this letter is likely to be retained in the post office. But a view of the campaign, which you will call a very wild one probably, sometimes flashes across my mind. What if each army, despising the strong places on their line of route, were to march direct on the other's capital! I only know, though, a week ago, no measures were taken, that now they are fortifying Paris in hot haste. The citizens who have shouted so lustily for war are probably at the present not quite so eager for the fray; there can be a cry "to Paris!" as well as "to Berlin." And, then, already business is in a bad way. No strangers are in the country. Gold seems to have melted in the hot weather and will soon be vastly rare. The old heavy silver 5-franc pieces have come out again, but there are ugly rumours that these, too, may soon get scarce, and hints are given of a forced paper currency. The French have had many trials, and in the world there is not so hoarding a people when the least danger is seen in the distance. The precious metals will return to the bowels of the earth in vast amounts until the silver trumpet announces returning peace! Sugar is a shilling a pound at Strasbourg. Candles—I don't know why—are also having an extraordinary rise in price. Probably this latter is best accounted for by an old woman on the Boulevard, who going home angrily with her pound of candles which cost her a penny beyond the usual price, remarked—"Ah! I see it now, the Emperor always does things so secretly! He's afraid people would know what he's about, and bringing up all the candles in France so as to fight by night." The poor Emperor will be in a bad way amongst this vain people if he cannot chain victory to his chariot wheels. This is not a figure of speech. Being still unable to sit long on horseback, His Majesty has received a present from the Empress of a light chariot, specially made in London, in which he can drive from point to point in the field. Many of your readers will recollect a similar mode of locomotion used by Marshal Pellissier in the Crimea. But neither the Emperor, nor the King of Prussia, though nominal Commandants-in-Chief of their respective armies, will count for much practically in this war. The leading minds to organize and fight the campaign are Moltke and Lebœuf. There is little doubt that the former is the ablest man in his line since the days of the French Carnot. Marshal Lebœuf has still to show what is in him. The Prussian General Moltke is of a family of Danish origin, long settled in Mecklenbourg. I have had the honor of meeting this famous officer in Berlin at the close of 1866, but never saw him in Bohemia during the war. In fact, though he was present with the army on the day of Sadowa, I believe he did his work principally by telegraph from his office in Berlin. He is far more like an Englishman than either a Prussian or a Frenchman. I do not suppose that in either army there is a more modest and unaffected man. He has as little French swagger as German stiffness or pedantry. His words are always few, but greatly to the point, and it has been well said of him, one of the best linguists in Europe, that of all the officers of the King's army he is the one who best knows how to keep silent in seven languages. When he did go up to the army in 1866, he followed it in a small carriage filled with papers and plans, which he seemed always pouring over. I have heard from those who met him that he seldom lifted his head, at least until he came to a place which he wished carefully to inspect. Then his glance was that of an eagle. He sometimes rode too, and very often went on foot, always dressed in the same simple overcoat rather the worse for the wear, and totally free from decorative ribbons or crosses. The present rival of General Moltke, Marshal Lebœuf, is a figure to which my eye is more accustomed. He is in his 61st year, a shrewd, silent man too, when he likes to hold his tongue. When he speaks he is rough enough, and rather original in his remarks, using these *brusque* forms of expression which French military men affect, and which rendered them the least gentlemanly officers in Europe. The Emperor, however, has great confidence in Lebœuf as an organizer and General in the field. He commanded the artillery of the French army for a time in the Crimea, and subsequently during the Italian war. In person he is tall, stout, clumsy, thick-waisted, but with shoulders and arms showing immense energy. The face has a fine common-sense expression. It is large and squared at the full under-jaws; scraped by an unrelenting razor on the cheeks, the beard lords it in an immense moustache over the upper lip, and in a great tuft, waving down on the collar from the chin. A fine straight nose issues directly from a forehead, broad rather than high, though extra elevation is given to the latter by the ruins time and light chacos have made amid those short brown curly locks. The eyes close in an almond-shape with an expression of self-reliance, shrewdness and confidence. Such are the men of whom, doubtless, you will hear much as this war unfolds its destructive horrors. King William and Napoleon III. are mere kings or castles on the chess-board. The men who sit by and move them and all their pawns are General Moltke and Marshal Edmund Lebœuf. But my letter is already very long, and I fear very dull to-day also. Pray make allowance for one who has scarcely lain on bed or couch for the last three nights, and who is in the midst of war's alarms, amongst soldiers beginning (thanks to the *Times*) to hold every Englishman half in abhorence, half in contempt.

*P. S.*—The Emperor arrived at the Préfecture here late last evening from Saint Cloud. So I suppose the ball is soon to open. One of the suite tells me that the Empress parted with the Prince Imperial smilingly. The little fellow is in a Lieutenant's uniform, and has his nice curls cut into a close crop. The Emperor wore in addition to the Legion of Honor, Austrian, Danish, and Swedish decorations. Is not this significant? He was up early to-day, and I saw him at the window for an instant. I was a few miles distant when he arrived last night. He was smoking a cigarette, and looked calm as usual, but care-worn. His military household is on a vast scale. If you receive no more European gossip, make up your mind that they have shot me as a spy. Indeed, the French seem perfectly insane on this subject, and see a Prussian eye upon them from every bush.—*Pioneer*.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF 1866.*

(*Times*.)

EARLY this year this searching criticism on the tactics displayed by the Prussian armies was published in Germany, but attracted for a time little attention, even among military men in this country. Current events will, however, doubtless lead many to read the English translation which has been carefully and conscientiously prepared by Colonel Ouvry. Who the author of the original may be is not accurately known, but the popular idea of Germany is that the pamphlet is the handiwork of one highly born and highly placed, eminent alike as a military leader in the field and a military reformer in the Cabinet. Whoever he may be, the author of this criticism has proved himself a severe but true friend to the Prussian army. As such, he has been recognized throughout his country, and met with the approbation of both Court and Commons. How different would have been the reception of such a writer in this country, where any man who dares to hint that our military institutions are not perfect is ostracized or suppressed by contented bureaucrats. But, on the other hand, the Prussian military organization is sufficiently stable to stand a little rough handling by critics, and the author of the tactical retrospect of the campaign has certainly handled them very roughly. No Englishman can read his remarks without melancholy, for every fault pointed out applies with ten-fold force to that small number of tiny battalions which Mr. Cardwell is pleased to term our army.

A brief survey of the battles fought in 1866 shows us how much the Prussian army have been changed from the stiff unbending machine which was handed down by his father to Frederic the Great, and which, in his hands, won the victories of the Seven Years' War. On the conclusion of that war all Europe hastened to adopt the Prussian model, and we, more than others, blindly accepting the outward appearance without the principle, padded, starched, and stangled with stocks our soldiers, under the impression that, by obtaining the rigidity, we should also obtain the discipline and vigour of the Potsdam grenadiers. Still, with only slight alterations, the system of drill and military carriage introduced into Prussia by the greatest Sergeant-Major that ever lived may be observed by the antiquary on the hills of Aldershott or the parade-ground of St. James'. But in the country where it was produced and perfected it is a thing of the past. The crowning disaster of Jena convinced Prussia that the system of military tactics which had answered so well in the middle of the 18th century required a revision in the beginning of the 19th, and convinced her administrators of the truth of Napoleon's adage, that a system of tactics to be useful must be changed every ten years. On this principle they have since acted, and every decade has seen a steady advance in the tactical organization of the Prussian army. At one time this advance was carried forward with gigantic strikes, when the breech-loading needle-gun was introduced into the Prussian service, and now the French army, which used ten years ago to be famous for its looseness of order, regards its comparative solidity as a favour and advantage in the present contest. The author of the pamphlet now before us takes a different view of the matter. He considers that in the tactics of the infantry in 1866 there is little to blame. He argues that the individual Prussian is more intelligent than the individual soldier of any other nation; that he may be more safely trusted in individual action; and that the independent action of small bodies and of large numbers of skirmishers is rendered peculiarly favourable by national characteristic. He therefore strongly advocates the retention of the infantry system by which the battles of 1866 were gained. This system may be briefly described. The front line of battle engaged with the enemy is composed of long lines of skirmishers, supported by small columns, which take up convenient positions where they can be sheltered from the enemy's fire by undulations in the ground. In rear of these supports some reserves are stationed to reinforce the first line, or to repulse an attack made through or over it. These reserves and the first line are supposed, under the guidance of the officers who lead them, to carry out the general object of the Commander-in-Chief, who himself keeps in hand strong reserves, to be moved to a flank which may be threatened by the enemy or to drive home an offensive movement undertaken by the troops in front. The consequence of this precaution is that a long thin line is spread in front of the hostile position, which is probably outflanked at the very commencement of the action, while behind the skirmishers and their supports, strong reserves are held ready to decide victory or avert defeat. The writer does not shirk the fact that in 1866 these tactics were tested only against an army provided with muzzle-loaders by an army provided with breech-loaders. He recognizes this fact, and argues ably that the conditions, although altered, certainly cannot be reversed.

Satisfied, however, as the writer is with what, for the sake of perspicuity, we have called infantry tactics, he proceeds to point out that the expression "infantry tactics" is a purely scientific abstraction necessary for fixing scientific ideas. In a battle there are no such things as infantry tactics; tactics are for the handling of the three branches of the service united. The essential lever in war is the infantry; if that is routed, the battle is decided; and, therefore, every General should handle his whole army so as to make the greatest impression on the enemy's infantry. This the Prussian Generals in 1866 did not do. Artillery engaged artillery, cavalry cavalry, and infantry infantry; but in that army, which had been trained in peace, there was little attempt made to handle the three arms for a common purpose. This the Prussians have perceived, and in future the error will not occur again as it was: it cost them little, for faults committed incur penalty when both sides are equally culpable. For the improper use of the auxiliary arms during 1866 the chief blame appears to rest on the want of tactical knowledge on the part of artillery and cavalry officers, and on that morbid fear of exposing guns to the chance of capture which rules so strong in every army. Yet, it is far better to lose guns than lose battles, although artillery officers can seldom be convinced thereof. The duties of the artillery, as now laid down in Prussia, are to prepare the way for and to support the infantry. It is argued that an advance to storm any position held by good infantry armed with breech-loaders will be all but impossible unless that infantry is first broken. To break infantry standing on the defensive is the first duty of artillery, and in doing so artillery officers are only to engage the enemy's artillery so far as to prevent it from silencing their own batteries. To support infantry acting on the defensive the artillery must fire upon the hostile artillery, and endeavour to silence it before it can break the infantry. In the same manner cavalry is to direct all its efforts against the hostile infantry, and only engage the hostile cavalry in so far as is necessary for its own defence. Although most nations were surprised at the success of the Prussian cavalry in 1866, the Prussians themselves were not at all satisfied. The cavalry which was attached in small bodies to infantry divisions did good service, and in several brilliant actions proved its high capabilities. But the large corps of cavalry, formed of four or five brigades, which was attached to each of the Prussian armies, never effected anything adequate to compensate for the difficulties of their movement and sustenance. The result of massing so many men and horses together was that the cavalry corps could not be kept at the heads of the armies, and that while the outpost duties had to be done by the small bodies of cavalry attached to divisions, the large masses of horsemen were defiling uselessly in rear of the armies. On account of this it is now strongly advocated that cavalry should not be massed into large bodies at the commencement of a war, but should be retained in separate divisions, so as to be easily fed and moved and massed together for action in the field of battle. It is sometimes supposed by many who have not studied the matter deeply that the introduction of breech-loaders will banish cavalry, if not from the theatre of war, at least from the thick of the strife. The calculations of the Prussians on this subject may be seen from the pamphlet before us. So long as rapidity, dash, and boldness are active agents in war, the cavalry will retain its importance. In the last century, even when the fire-arms were not to be compared to those of the present day, the cavalry were never supposed to attack unshaken infantry or to move within grape-shot range of batteries. Then, also, it was well understood that they must watch their opportunity. These conditions have altered very little. If the greater range of the fire-arms of the present day obliges the cavalry to keep their distance, at the same time the broken ground in which battles are now fought will afford them many opportunities for a nearer approach under cover without acting disadvantageously on their efficiency. But the cavalry must learn to accustom itself to the new feature in war of the trenched and broken ground, and not demand plains, on which fire-arms can be used against them with the greatest advantage. A lighter cavalry is required, and not a heavy one.

The war now commencing may, perhaps, draw more into active employment in the field an arm of the service which has hitherto been little used in active battle. The Engineer has hitherto been confined chiefly to the work of sieges, or to defensive operations undertaken leisurely. The Austrians at Königgratz threw up entrenchments indeed, and trusted that the course of the battle would make their entrenchments useful. The Prussians have learnt experience thereby, as well as by the fact that their progress in the same battle was much impeded by the want of bridges across the Bistritz, which their engineers were not present to construct. These would have permitted of a simultaneous establishment of the artillery and made their supplies secure, have facilitated the carrying of the wounded to the rear and aided towards a general appearance of the cavalry on the scene. In future, with a Prussian army in the field, an engineer officer of high rank will be found in the immediate vicinity of the Commander-in-Chief. His duty will be to render the success gained by an impetuous attack secure, by quickly throwing up field-works behind the attacking troops, and in the same manner he will stop a retreat by hastily-constructed entrenchments. That the engineer may be able to perform these duties his character has been considerably changed since 1866. Previously the tactician and the soldier were subordinated to the mere architect and constructor. An engineer who employs all his time in fortifications exchanges voluntarily the position of a soldier for that of an artisan. An engineer who is a good soldier and an indifferent architect will always be serviceable, even though his constructions may in a measure fail in an artistic point of view. The engineer in the Prussian service will, in future, be much more of a tactical and less of a purely constructive officer.

The above sketch briefly shows the views which the Prussian leaders themselves hold of the war of 1866. Far from being intoxicated with success, they have steadily and calmly ever since sat themselves down to eliminate errors and to introduce improvements. The pamphlet translated by Colonel Ouvry is the expression of the general feeling of the higher Prussian officers with regard to their last war, and also points out the various steps which have been taken to effect alternations considered to be advantageous. What will be the result of those changes the future will soon show us. The desire of improvement and the careful adoption of reforms, even in the moment of victory, are, at any rate, not an augury of military deterioration.

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* *The Campaign of* 1866.—A Tactical Retrospect, translated from the German by Colonel H. A. Ouvry, C.B.

## THE PITCH LAKE OF TRINIDAD.

THE July number of *Good Words* has an article on the Pitch Lake of Trinidad from the pen of Charles Kingsley. This remarkable phenomenon consists of a lake ninety-nine acres in extent containing asphalt in every stage of solidity. It resembles nothing so much as a crowd of mushrooms all of the same height with their heads squeezed up together till the rounded edges meet. Each mushroom would have its counterpart in a flat boss of asphalt, while the hollows between would resemble the channels in the lake, which in the rainy-season is so far inundated as nearly to submerge the bosses aforesaid. The origin of asphalt is somewhat doubtful, but it is commonly supposed to be formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter under intense pressure at a considerable depth below the surface. In short it is believed to be nearly allied to coal, with this difference that its liquid nature causes it to rise to the surface whenever the pressure of the superincumbent mass is great enough to produce a vent for its escape. In some parts of the lake the asphalt is seen oozing up in a liquid state, but the hand dipped in it retains no impurity. It contains so large a portion of earthy matter (twenty to thirty per cent.) that it is not at all sticky; and it can be scraped up, moulded into shape, or made strings of, without inconvenience to the operator. However, the stench of sulphuretted hydrogen is overpowering, which combined with the reflection of the sun on the black pitch renders a speedy retreat necessary. In process of time the oil contained in the liquid mass evaporates and the residue becomes asphalt, for which, however, there seems to be no great demand at present. The same writer gives an interesting description of a tribe of savages named Guaraons who live in trees in the delta of the Oroonoko. The Mauritia palm-tree, called *tree of life* by the missionaries, affords a secure refuge for these simple people, who hang up mats to the trunks which they afterwards cover with wet earth, upon which they are enabled to light fires for domestic purposes! Meanwhile its shelly fruit, its farinaceous pith, its juice abounding in saccharine matter, and the fibres of its petioles, afford food, wine and thread to the natives; so that there is actually a whole tribe depending for very existence on a single species of palm-tree, like insects feeding on a single flower!

## QUEENSLAND THE PROGRESSIVE.*

HERE we have within the brief space of seventy-two pages one of the most compendious emigration guides we ever read. It contains, as far as we are able to judge, everything that a would-be settler ought to know, without a single superfluous page.

By this time most of us know something about Queensland, and therefore we need not expatiate on the peculiar advantages which it offers to emigrants; at the same time it may be advisable to touch on a few points. First with regard to climate. Has it such a climate that a native of Northern Europe can endure to work in the open air, and can bring up a healthy progeny? Judging by the latitude, which is almost tropical, one might hesitate to answer this question affirmatively, but it must be remembered that the southern hemisphere differs greatly from the northern in this respect, owing to the preponderance of water over land. Even in the hottest months, expect for a few midday hours, a white man can safely expose himself to the sun. Then there is a vast extent of table land in the colony, so that various climates are attainable, and one is pleased to hear in the higher regions of white frosts, and peajackets, and evening fires. The colony, moreover, is free from two of the disadvantages of Southern Australia. There are neither hot winds nor withering droughts, the supply of rain being plentiful and regular. As for the productions of the colony, owing to its vast extent (twice the size of Canada) and the diversified character of its surfaces, it will yield everything from the oats, apples, and strawberries of Northern Europe, the vines of France, the olives and oranges of the Mediterranean, to the sugar, cotton, and indigo of the tropics. And, be it remembered, there is an abundant market for these latter products close at hand in the rapidly-increasing population of the southern colonies. The time may come when the Queenslander will send his fleeces to Sydney to be woven into a coat, instead of being dependent on Yorkshire; and when the tropical adjuncts of the Victorian breakfastable will be solely furnished by the northern portion of the great island continent. Indeed, were it not that Europe would lose a valuable emigration field, one is sometimes tempted to wish that Australia could be surrounded for fifty years or so with an impassable cordon. The inhabitants would then learn to make everything for themselves, there would be more farmers and manufacturers, while importers, of whom there is at present a superabundance, would turn their attention to pursuits more profitable to the community at large. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Americans would have been a less ingenious, inventive, self-reliant race if, in the earlier days of their settlement, Europe had been as accessible as it is now.

We commend Mr. White's book highly for the fulness and trustworthy character of its information, and we hope it may be the cause of sending many a young man and young woman to a country where industry, combined with sobriety, is certain to be rewarded.

How is it, we may ask in conclusion, that Austrian emigration languishes? The climate is, on the whole, decidedly preferable to that of America, where scorching heat is succeeded by intense frost, and the habits and institutions of the several colonies are more congenial to natives of the United Kingdom than those of the great Western Republic. Why then does emigration languish, for it decidedly does languish? First, because Australia is farther off than America, and the cost of passage consequently higher. Here, we think, the State might profitably step in, and place Australia on a level with Canada and the United States. The tax, it is true, would come out of our pockets, but we should get the money back in increased trade. The second difficulty is of a moral kind. Australia has been too long used as a common sewer for England. Formerly England sent her thieves thither, and these malefactors have left behind them a taint of crime, of drunkenness, and of general lax morality which cannot easily be effaced. Transportation has long since ceased, but complacent folks at home still continue to deport their idle, dissolute, ne'er-do-well relations to this big southern island. These sort of emigrants would succeed nowhere, they write home dismal tales of ill success, and so spread an injurious report of their adopted country. Here is one of the difficulties of modern colonisation. The people whom we would like to send abroad are just those who can get on at home. At times one is tempted to wish for a fierce persecution, political or religious. The intolerant bigotry of the early part of the 17th century in England had the effect of producing a most wholesome stream of emigration. We cannot resort to such methods, but we think that Government, if strenuously pushed on by public opinion, might practically bring our colonies nearer to the mother country, and anchor them, as it were, alongside our little pent-up island, so that a man would pass as unconcernedly from Middlesex, or Lanarkshire, or Kerry to Queensland as the American passes from Massachusetts to Minnesota.—*Graphic*, July 30.

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* "Queensland the Progressive." By J. C. White, Forty Years in Australia. (London: Effingham Wilson, 1870.)

## WESTWARD BY RAIL.*

(*Spectator*, July 30.)

THE novel feature of Mr. Rae's volume is his description of the journey from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Railway. But the part of the book which will probably cause most interest and discussion is that relating to Mormonism and the Government of Salt Lake City. Mr. Rae tells us in his preface that his views upon this question differ materially from those with which we have lately been made familiar. He does not accuse Mr. Hepworth Dixon or Captain Burton of dishonesty, but he says candidly that "they must either have deliberately shut their eyes, or else have been incompetent and superficial observers." Poor Captain Burton is still more hardly treated in the next sentence. Because he approves of polygamy in the abstract, but has not taken more than one wife himself, he is informed that his book about Utah must be regarded as an awkward joke or an elaborate paradox. It is surely rather too much to expect that a man who speaks well of Brigham Young's principles must follow his example. There are inconveniences in putting any theory in practice, and even if Captain Burton did not render himself liable to be prosecuted in England, the Foreign Office could hardly approve of a bigamist consul. Moreover, if this hard measure is to be applied to the admirers of Mormonism, what will be said of those who defend the Patriarchs? We think Mr. Rae has jumped rather hastily to a conclusion based on some indiscreet words of Mrs. Burton's. It was not necessary for a wife who was editing her husband's book to inform the world that though her husband maintained the benefits of polygamy, she herself had no rival. We might as well expect the wife of an unbeliever to declare that her husband obeyed the Decalogue.

Without regard, however, to Mr. Rae's inference about other writers on Mormonism, we must say that the facts he adduces are highly significant. His picture of the state of things in Utah is that of a despotism enforced by violence, and if necessary, by murder. The case of Dr. Robinson, who had a difference with the Mormon authorities, and after receiving more than one warning, was assassinated at night within a few yards of his own house, is chiefly relied on by Mr. Rae. But we also hear of the confiscation of property, of exhorbitant fines being imposed to keep up a colour of legality, of the excommunication of those who criticize the authorities, and even of those who do not repress criticism. According to Mr. Rae, the editor and publisher of the *Utah Magazine* were guilty of questioning the infallibility of the Mormon President, and after teachers had been sent to labour with them and to try and convince them of their error, it was declared that "they had imbibed the spirit of apostacy to that degree that they could not any longer be fellowshipped." When the question of their excommunication was brought before the High Council only one member voted against it, and he was at once excommunicated into the bargain. Mr. Rae tells us also of spies being kept to dog strangers in Utah, and of its being unsafe to speak too loud in the streets for fear of eavesdroppers. Allowing that the Mormons have done a good deal in the way of cultivating the soil, he hints that the fertility of the ground is such as to render gardening and farming easy and profitable. While the missionaries who preach the Mormon gospel in Europe "say little about dogmas and much about farms," those who yield to the temptation find themselves at the President's mercy. His ingenious device for paying not in money, but in kind, has apparently been taken from those districts where the Truck Act is still evaded. Another remarkable fact is that while native-born Americans are in a minority among the Mormons, and the leaders are chosen by popular election, the choice always falls on those who are Americans by birth. The changes in the Mormon creed which have been introduced by Brigham Young, and which have entirely altered the aspect of the revelation vouchsafed to Joseph Smith, savour of that doctrine of development which naturally attends infallibility. If it be true that polygamy was formally condemned as a crime during the reign of Joseph Smith, and that certificates to that effect were signed by men and women of influence who are now now among the staunchest adherents of Brigham Young, we can hardly fail to detect the presence of conscious imposture. Mr. Rae speaks with some authority, as he heard a lecture given at Utah by two sons of Joseph Smith, in which President Young's doctrines were declared to be foul, false and corrupt. Yet though this denunciation had a visible effect on the Mormons who were present, Brigham Young's power is not yet shaken. In addition to the means of retaining a control over his subjects already mentioned, it must be said that the business of the city is kept almost exclusively in the hands of the Saints through the medium of a co-operative society. A good many stores have been opened under the style of "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," and on their signboard they have a painting of the All-Seeing Eye, with a motto of "Holiness to the Lord." The mixture of religious show and Mormon speculation is typical of the whole system.

Throughout the rest of his journey Mr. Rae is more of a special correspondent than a careful observer; his sketches are often hasty, and he contents himself with variations on old American stories. Thus, when he mentions a Western city which was said to be "about as large as New York, but was not built up yet," and draws the picture of the site of another city that looked like a nursery garden full of young trees, but was really laid out in streets which were named already, and contained public buildings of which the stones were still deep in the quarry, we see that he is on the traces of Martin Chuzzlewit. That American positiveness which leads a fellow-passenger of Mr. Rae's to announce that an English marriage is not valid unless the wedding-ring has been stamped by the Goldsmiths' Company, is left far behind by the old statements about the Queen's residence in the Tower of London. The rapid growth of American cities, evidenced by the fact that in 1830 the population of Chicago was not more than 100 persons, while at present it contains 300,000, has become proverbial in all parts of Europe. It was perhaps worth Mr. Rae's while to notice that some time ago the unhealthiness of the part of Chicago immediately adjoining Lake Michigan was remedied by the whole business quarter being raised eight feet above its original level. "This was done," we are told, "without interference with domestic comfort, stoppage of traffic, or injury to trade. While houses and shops were rising upwards, families slept securely in their beds, sat at ease in their rooms, took their meals as if the even tenour of their lives was undisturbed, while merchants conducted their daily business, and the public made their daily purchases." Another remarkable instance of American progress is that of the city of Omaha, which now contains about 20,000 inhabitants. In 1854 a postmaster was appointed in the place, but as he was not provided with an office, and letters were rarities, those which came were kept in the crown of his hat till he met their owners. Mr. Rae's description of San Francisco shows that it has improved wonderfully since the time when it was notorious as a hotbed of crime and ruffianism. Gambling, indeed, prevails as yet to a great extent, and though illegal, is winked at by the authorities. Mr. Rae had an interview with a pleasant, gentlemanly man, of polished exterior and easy assurance in conversation, who informed him that he was engaged in the pasteboard business, and invited him to visit his establishment. This man turned out to be the keeper of one of the most notable gaming hells in San Francisco. Still, the purification effected by the Vigilance Committee was a substantial one, whether or not it be true that San Francisco is at present "as moral as Philadelphia, and far more orderly than New York." A story given us of the habits of former times is worth repeating. A new arrival is said to have offered a shabbily-dressed man a dollar to carry his bag a short distance. The answer was, "I will give an ounce of gold to see you carry it yourself." The bargain was accepted, the ounce of gold was earned and paid, and the shabbily-dressed man in addition stood a bottle of champagne at the cost of another ounce. This independence, however, has given place to extreme activity, and the supply of labour in San Francisco exceeds the demand. The effect of over-population and of competition must in time be felt even in the boundless West, and place after place which once seemed to offer an inexhaustible field for emigrants is found to be too narrow. Yet there is still an opening for agriculture in California, and the account given of the climate ought to tempt many. Mr. Rae, who is fond of telling the Dorsetshire labourer that there are places where he may eat meat in plenty, and need no longer truckle either to squire or parson, dwells with enthusiasm on the prospect held out by California. In proof of the excellence of the climate, he tells us that when bees were first introduced there the proverbial industry of Dr. Watts' ideal was soon spoiled by prosperity. The bees which made a large store of honey the first year were demoralized by the second. They found that with flowers in bloom all the year round they had no need of providing against a barren and blossomless winter, and they took to living from hand to mouth. The Californians had to treat bees as hens are treated and to abstract the honey in small quantities, so that the necessary stimulus might be given to the formation of the comb. We do not know what the moralist of our childhood would say to this verification of one of Mr. Buckle's principles.

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* Westward by Rail the New Route to the East. By W. F. Rae. London: Longmans. 1870.

THE Russian Government thus defines its position in the official newspaper:—"The Imperial Russian Government has made all possible endeavours to avert the outbreak of war. Unfortunately, the rapidity with which the warlike solutions were taken rendered our efforts for the maintenance of peace abortive. The Emperor is resolved to observe neutrality so long as Russia's interests are not affected by the eventualities of the campaign. The Russian Government undertakes to support every endeavour to circumscribe the operations and diminish the duration of the war."

**SAD OCCURRENCE TO LORD CHARLES HAMILTON AND PARTY.**—On Wednesday night an accident happened to a party with Lord Charles Hamilton (whose yacht is lying in Littlehampton Harbour during the Goodwood Races) by which a lady named Saunders, wife of a banker at Biarritz, has lost her life. It seems that after the party had returned from Goodwood on Wednesday evening they had some amusement on board the yacht, and at twelve o'clock his lordship, with Mrs. Saunders and two sailors, left the yacht in a boat for the purpose of going outside the harbour to let off fireworks. Lady Faulkner was strongly persuaded to accompany them, and was almost pushed into the boat, but she resisted fortunately for herself. The boat went towards the mouth of the harbour with a sail set, and before she got clear of the harbour works capsized. One of the sailors swam to a post near and supported himself until the falling tide enabled him to get ashore. Another clung to the boat, and Lord Charles, who is an excellent swimmer, supported the lady. Finding himself unable to continue, he swam with her to a post, and telling her to hold on, he returned to the boat. Afterwards, he again went to the lady's assistance, seeing her in a distressed state, but her struggles were so violent that he was compelled to leave her, and she soon afterwards let go the post and sank with a piercing shriek. Lord Hamilton then swam again to the boat, and the two drifted out to sea. It was near two o'clock before the occurrence became known, which it did through a pile driver who was going early to work. A boat was at once manned, and put to sea in search of his lordship and the sailor. They were discovered near the Black Buoy, a long distance out. The sailor was on the bottom, holding to the keel with one hand, and grasping with the other the hand of Lord Hamilton. The latter was nearly exhausted, and a few moments more must have sealed his fate. He was brought ashore, and soon fell into a sound sleep. The body of the lady is now being sought for.—*Standard*, July 29.

## JAMES SYME.

PARALYSIS or collapse of nervous power, which has carried off so many famous Scotchmen, from Sir Walter Scott to Professor Wilson and Sir William Hamilton, has just added another to its illustrious victims in James Syme, Esq., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. The loss is of wider than local significance. As a surgeon and as a lecturer Mr. Syme had his fellow to seek. He wrought more improvements in his special department as a science and as an art than any single surgeon of the century, while his power of impressing the minds of his audience, whether by the bedside or in the class-room, was perhaps unique. He belonged to a highly respectable Fifeshire family, and was born in Edinburgh November 1799. The High School of that city was the scene of his earlier education; and it is a coincidence on which he himself used often to dwell that, after the old building of the school had been converted into clinical wards, he used to treat patients and instruct students in the very room where as a boy he was initiated in his Ruddiman. From the High School he proceeded to the University then at the height of its fame as an academic training ground, and studied Greek and Latin under Dunbar and Pillans, Mathematics under Leslie, Logic and Metaphysics under Ritchie, Natural Philosophy under Playfair, and Ethics under Dr. Thomas Brown. With this broad base and solid culture he commenced the study of medicine for which nature had pre-eminently fitted him, and having passed under the tuition of the well-known anatomist, Barclay, he entered the class of the still better known Liston, who made him his pro-sector. He took his diploma as a member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and London about his twenty-first year, and in 1823 was made a Fellow of the former, and exactly twenty years subsequently of the latter. From 1825 to 1829 he lectured on surgery in the extra academical school at Edinburgh, and in despair of ever gaining admittance as a teacher into the Royal Infirmary, he rented Minto House at his own expense, and for four years delivered a series of lectures within its walls. His reputation as a surgeon of the first rank dates from his connection with this "special hospital," which is already famous as the scene of his pupil, Dr. John Brown's tale, "Rab and his Friends." The results of his observations he embodied in a number of contributions to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*; and in 1831 he published his masterly treatise on the "Excisia of Diseased Joints." In 1833 he gave to the world his "Principles of Surgery," a classic work, remarkable as a literary feat for its taciturn brevity of style, and esteemed all the world over for its sagacity of observation, its justness of reason, and its eminently practical usefulness. The fame this book brought him led to his being appointed, in 1833, successor to Professor Russell in the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University, a post to which he had long aspired, as affording him the vantage-ground from which his words would go forth with authority, and his deeds be seen of all men. His anticipations were more than realised. He commanded the respect and admiration of the most numerous classes of his time, and his influence, diffused by the annual dispersion of his pupils to the four winds of heaven, gained in extent of area every year.

In 1847 a very urgent appeal was made to him by the Council of University College, London, to transfer his immediate presence and influence to the great metropolis; and thither, accordingly, he went. Misunderstandings as to the nature of his duties, which proved more irksome and less congenial than he anticipated, brought him into collision with the heads of the University, while his intense Scotticism failed to harmonise with the peculiar conditions of metropolitan life. At the lapse of six months he returned to Edinburgh, and immediately resumed his former post, which had not been filled up in his absence. His power as an operator and as a teacher seemed to have gained a fresh impulse from his sojourn in the south. His classes were reinforced by many pupils who had followed him from London; while not a day passed but he had the gratification of receiving visitors from the foreign schools. The number and the value of his additions to the science and art of the surgeon were great; and their fame brought strangers from every part of the world to see them exemplified in the hands of their author. Men, accomplished in his special department, who had grown grey in civil and military service, saw for the first time, with astonishment and delight, that, in cases of diseased joints, instead of amputating the limb he performed resection of the joint; that in caries of the foot he could form amputation of the ankle-joint—"an operation," in the words of the *Lancet*, "which even in its less scientific imitation by Pisogoff has saved many limbs as well as lives, and, according to the statistics of the American war, is less fatal than any other amputation." They saw him demonstrate the success with which the largest tumour of the jaw can be removed by cutting out the entire bone with the tumour itself; while his treatment of indolent ulcers of the leg by blisters, his formation of new lips in cases where those organs, from disease, had either been destroyed or removed; his production of a new nose from the cheeks, and his extirpation of the entire tongue in cases of cancer, were feats of ingenuity and felicitous daring that won their alternate admiration and surprise. His surgery, characteristically enough, was eminently conservative, and he revived, in an improved form, as many operations as he invented. In cases of aneurism, for example, he cut direct into the cavity. But his original contributions were all better than his resuscitations. He suggested the now universally adopted enforcement of a non-stimulating diet in cases of senile gangrene, and he devised a new and safe method of removing cartilages from the joints; while the physiological principle which he promulgated that the periosteum possessed the power of developing new bone is perhaps one of the most valuable additions ever made to the resources of the surgeon. He was, it must be admitted, not quite free from prejudice, and his teaching had in one or two points to be supplemented by other schools. But these defects were trifling when weighed beside the solid residuum of science, with which he enriched the surgeon's art, while the lesson of thoroughness which he conveyed as much by example as by precept, was an advantage on which his pupils in every quarter of the globe are eloquent to this hour.

His written works, few though they be, will always hold an honoured place in surgical libraries, characterised as they all are by unrivalled lucidity of exposition and singular brevity and force of style. All throughout his life, moreover, he took the keenest interest in the elevation of his profession among its liberal sisterhood, and was keenly alive to the honour and glory of the great Edinburgh School, of which he was a conspicuous pillar. It was mainly owing to him that the bourgeois patronage of the university chairs was exchanged for the present system of academic appointments; while he can claim as his own the transference of the Royal Infirmary from the squalid neighbourhood of the Cowgate to the pleasant and breezy situation of George Watson's Hospital. After he had obtained this latter victory he was seized at Easter, 1869, with the first of the paralytic strokes which ultimately carried him off, and he had in consequence to resign the chair, which is now so admirably filled by his son-in-law and successor, Professor Lister. He retired like Cincinnatus from the van of the great army of medicine to his villa at Millbank, which stands at the foot of those Blackford Hills, whence Marmion gazed with rapture on the "romantic town." Here amid his parterres, and greeneries, and hot-houses, he spent the evening of his days, lively, hospitable, and acutely intelligent to the last. "A better example," it has been said, "of the *nobilis in villulâ lucubrans* of Bacon, Edinburgh could not exhibit; while his firm and hale figure seemed to give earnest of a lengthened enjoyment of the spectacle." But the first seizure of his fatal malady was followed, at a few months' interval, by a second, then a third, and finally a fourth brought him down. He died on the evening of the 26th of June, in his seventy-first year, leaving behind him a blank in Edinburgh society and in the scientific world which will not soon be repaired. On Thursday the 30th, he was borne to the grave in St. John's Episcopal Chapel, of which his old friend and congenial brother *savant* has long been the incumbent. He was buried near Sir William Hamilton, another striking example of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, and the grave closed over him in presence of about a hundred private friends, representing nearly every form of social or scientific distinction in Scotland.—*Graphic*, July 30.

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FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

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17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

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LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India. SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or becoming [illegible] for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Ci[illegible]vice, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cas[illegible], Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the xtent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

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TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to
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NOTICES.

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THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MA[illegible]. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those [illegible]ing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

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MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet wit attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
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Bundling Twine.
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Corrugated Iron.
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Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
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The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

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| 23 feet long, to seat 8 persons | £145 |
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| 37 feet long, to seat 20 persons | £245 |
| 43 feet long, to seat 30 persons | £360 |

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| Of about 23 feet long | £95 |
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Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

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EUROPEANS IN INDIA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of SHIGRAMS, KURFIN, HORSES and HARNESSES.

This day Saturday, the 27th day of August 1870, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of the undermentioned Insolvents.

In Re Withuldass Sivram and others, insolvents. 1 shigram, 1 kurkin, 1 horse and harness.

In Re Canjee Pragjee, an Insolvent. 1 shigram, 1 horse, and harness.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA FORAS ROAD.

On Wednesday, the 31st day of August 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Dyall Ruttonsee, and on account and risk of Josee Dhungee Luckmidass, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title and interest in the following landed property:—All that messuage, piece or parcel of Foras land or ground and hereditaments, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort; bounded on the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, towards the west by the property of Josee Gopall Atmaram, towards the north by private passage, on or towards the south by a public passage, or water drain, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement about 946 8-0 square yards, and is registered in the Foras Land Commissioner's map under No. 383 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 264 and 265.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th August 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Saturday, the 27th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a few articles of office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, presses, shroff and sepoy benches, &c.

50 dozen superior sherry.
50 do. do. portwine.
100 do. rich cut tumblers.
14 cases of white mulls.
20 ditto of coloured prints.
Invoice of platedware, such as cruet stands with 4, 5, and 6 bottles, teapots, dish covers, &c.
Few sets of enamelled iron pie dishes.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome iron grey Arab buggy horse.
One Arab riding galloway.
One shigram with horse and harness.
One buggy with poney and harness.
Any carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, carriages &c.

This day Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Rahmoobhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., and Amudbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., Executors of the late Khan Mahomed Hubbibhoy, Esq., deceased, the richly carved blackwood household furniture, a large quantity of copper and brass cooking utensils, 49 Scinde full embroidered shawls, China and earthen tubs of plants, carriages, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a remarkably light English-built sociable by Holman of Long Acre, London, a pair of fast-trotting silver grey Arab carriage, horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Thursday the 1st proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, carriage horses, &c., the property of William Maidment, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday the 29th instant.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises, by order of Ramjee Ghela, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Thucker Megjee Premjee, the mortgagor; the following lan[illegible] property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazendaree ground w[illegible] the message, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Moogbhat Lane, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 69 1/9 square yards, little more or less fronting on the south side of Girgaum Road, near Boorbhat Wadee in the subdistrict of Booleshwer division, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Hurry Dewajee, on or towards the west by the house of Sakaram Govad Agree, on or towards the north by the Wall of the Wadee, and on or towards the south by the fazendaree road.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th August 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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